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Book 555

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INFORMATION *and* ADVICE

RELATING TO

231

467

PATENTS Caveats, Trade-Marks Designs and Copyrights

PUBLISHED AND COPYRIGHTED, 1909

By

GEO. C. SHOEMAKER

Registered

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR
IN PATENT MATTERS

NATIONAL UNION BUILDING

918 F Street, Northwest

Washington, D. C.

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TO THE PUBLIC

This booklet explains my methods and terms for obtaining United States patents; and inventors, patentees, manufacturers and others interested in such matters will find herein all the information required to have their inventions properly protected by patents.

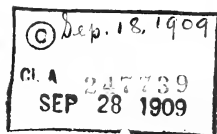
In asking you to entrust your business to me, I submit evidence demonstrating conclusively that I am a reliable, trustworthy and competent solicitor of American and Foreign Patents.

My experience in the patent business covers a period of *eighteen* (18) consecutive years, with the result that I have clients in all parts of the country. Upon request I will be pleased to send you the names and addresses of a few clients in your vicinity.

If you desire to consult me in regard to patents, you are cordially asked to do so. I would be pleased to consult with you in person at my offices or advise you fully by letter. I will give your plans my careful consideration and render honest opinions, and you may feel assured that your business with me will be held strictly confidential.

Very respectfully,

GEO. C. SHOEMAKER,
Registered Attorney.



HOW TO INVENT

This subject interests every man and woman. What field offers better advantages for financial gain than the patent field? Patented inventions are the foundation of American Enterprise, Trusts and Monopolies.

To invent, you must be observing of defects in the devices you see and use. When you are not satisfied with the working of a device, set about to improve it. Keep the matter continually in your mind and experiment, and you will find that you can make decided improvements. Ask yourself questions like these:

Can this patented device which I see and use be made to yield better results than it does now?

Can it be made to accomplish its work quicker and cheaper than it does now?

Can its construction be simplified or cheapened?

Can something a little different be devised for the same purpose?

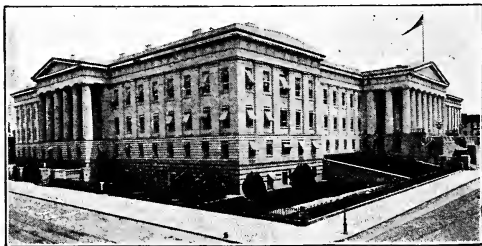
Can something like it which is more simple and cheap be made for the same purpose?

Can power be economized?

Most patents granted now-a-days are for improvements upon "*things*" already patented, and if you have ever made a change in the construction and arrangement of a device already patented, im-

mediately send me a sketch and description of your improvement for a *free* search and opinion as to whether a patent can be obtained. If a changed device is more convenient for *your* use, it would be just as convenient to others. A man or woman should not abandon an idea until he or she has at least consulted a competent patent attorney and determined whether or not the idea is patentable.

Those who improve devices already patented are the ones who are reaping the most benefit in these days. A very simple improvement or addition made to some well known machine has yielded profit to the one who made the improvement or addition, in some instances, *more than was realized from the original patent*. You should never tire and not only scrutinize the invention of others, but study your own carefully to see that you have simplified its construction as much as possible. Read, "If You Wish to Invent," on page 29. Also read "What to Invent," on pages 66 to 68.



U. S. PATENT OFFICE

EIGHTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE.

MY WASHINGTON OFFICES

My offices are located in the National Union Building (a fireproof structure), and are within two minutes walk of the Patent Office.



NATIONAL UNION BUILDING

By virtue of my close proximity to the Patent Office, I have easy access to all records therein and have the further advantage of making appointments for personal interviews with the Examiners when necessary. My location in Washington, therefore, gives me material advantages over attorneys residing in other cities who conduct their business with the Patent

Office through the medium of the mails. It is obvious that the facilities afforded by *personal interviews* with the Patent Office Examiners are sufficient guarantee of greater expedition and more accurate service than can be rendered by non-resident attorneys, who rely upon the mails.

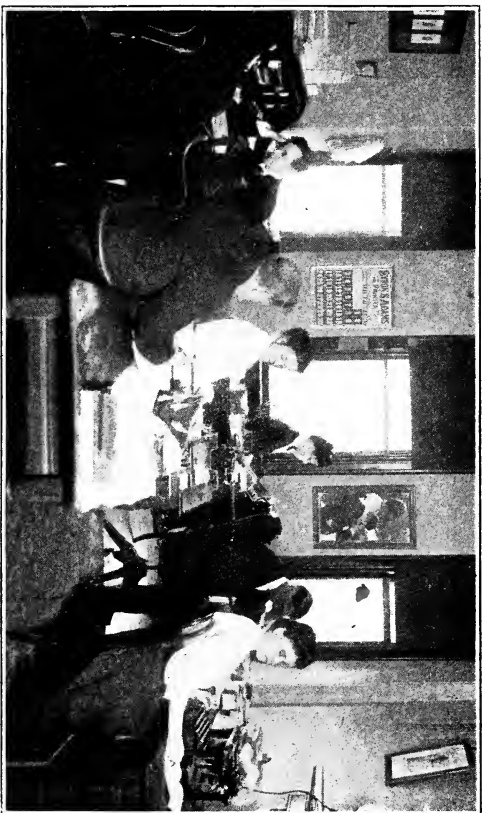
I have a competent corps of assistants over whom I have personal supervision. I do not employ the

CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.

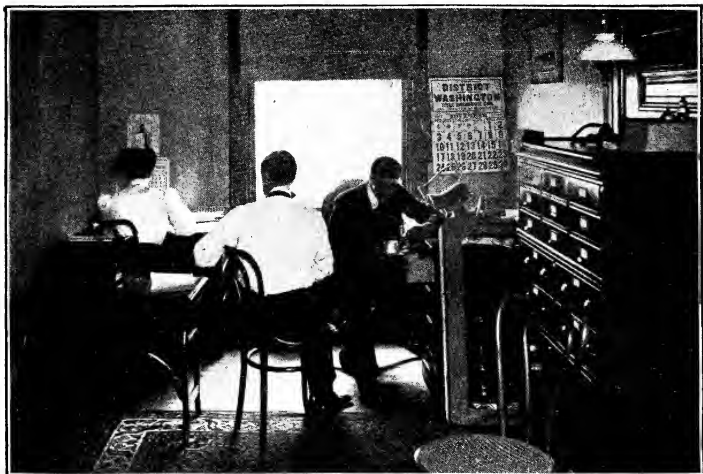
services of a so-called "Manager," but personally assume the management of my business with the result that I personally answer all inquiries and thereby assure myself that my clients' letters are answered fully and to their satisfaction. It is to my personal supervision of my office force and to the personal answering of all communications that I have been successful.

MY PROPOSITION.

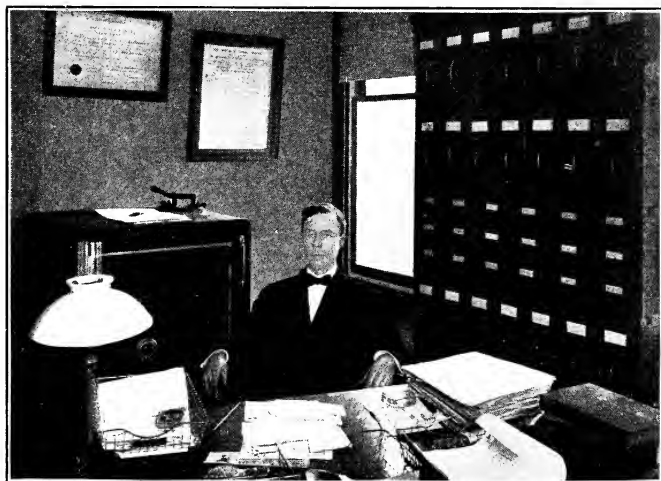
Lawyers usually ask their clients for pay whether they fail or succeed in their work, thus making their clients pay for all their failures whether through neglect, inefficiency or dishonesty. However, no lawyer would feel like paying for the wheat that the farmer planted BUT NEVER HARVESTED. Nor would any man care to pay for something that he did not receive. I ask pay only when I render SUCCESSFUL SERVICE. I receive pay only when I BENEFIT MY CLIENTS—not when I fail to get their patents through.



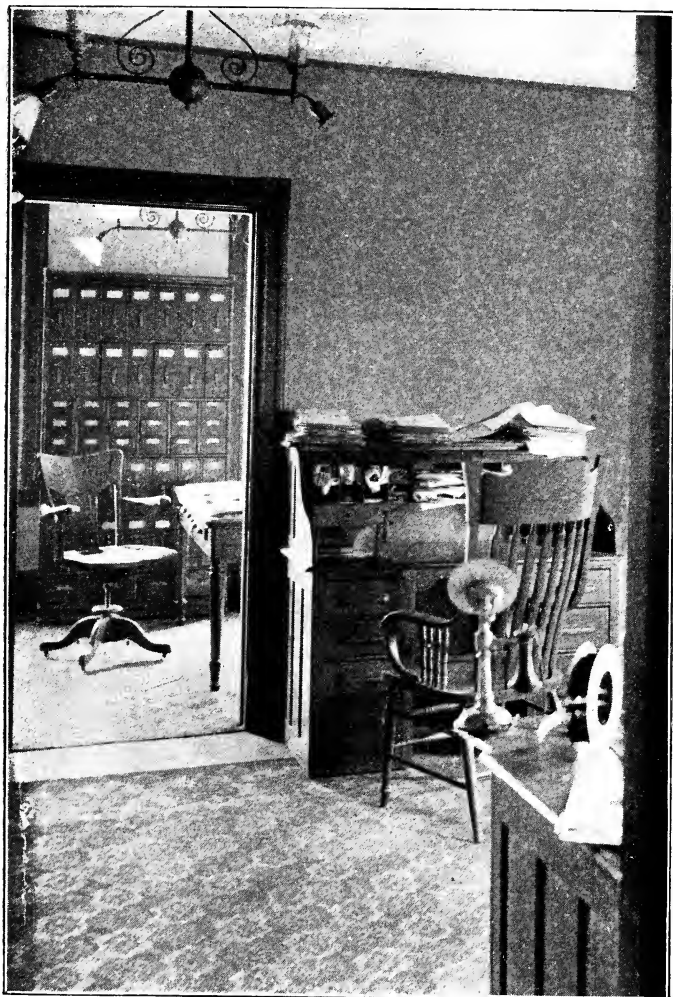
ONE END OF MY GENERAL OFFICE ROOM



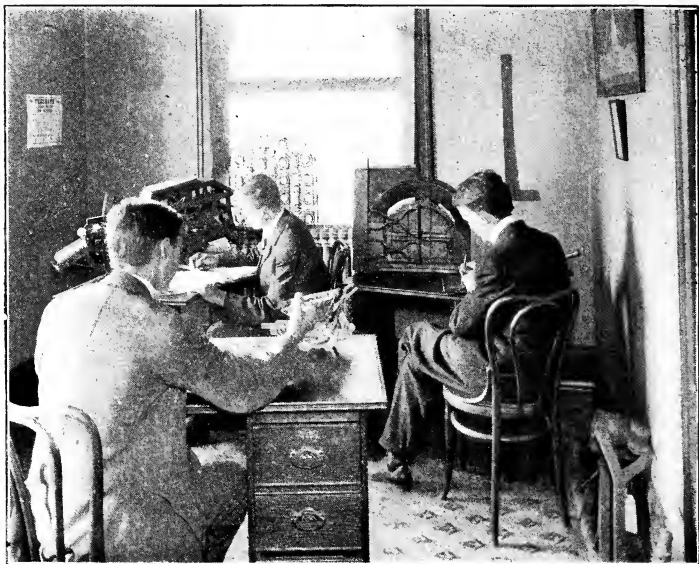
AN END OF ONE OF MY OTHER OFFICE ROOMS



MR. SHOEMAKER AT DESK IN HIS PRIVATE OFFICE
MY EIGHTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR COMMAND



MY PRIVATE OFFICE FROM AN ADJOINING ROOM



AN END OF MY DRAFTING DEPARTMENT

DO PATENTS PAY?

To obtain a patent is an investment. Like any other investment neglect or bad management may fail to bring profit. However, the cost of a patent is so small compared with the probable gain that if an invention has any merit at all *it is business policy* to protect the same. Good management may bring profits greatly in excess of the cost of the patent. The sale of a single machine or of a single right of use may bring back more than the entire cost of the patent.

Most if not every factory of the world owes its commencement and success to the protection afforded by the possession of a good patent. If you have an idea, it is *not* advisable to throw it away. If you have confidence in it, and believe that it possesses merit, protect it by patent and then see how much it will bring. The possible gain is certainly worth the risk.

The "return-ball," a little wooden ball with a rubber cord attached, made a fortune for the inventor within three years; the lead pencil rubber tip cleared its inventor a fortune; the heel and sole plates of metal brought a fortune to some person; the roller skates cleared a fortune; Mr. Dennison made a fortune out of the simple reinforcement around the perforation in shipping tags so as to prevent tearing of the tags; fortunes have been

made out of games and toys; and it is reported that Mr. Painter made a fortune out of the metallic crimped bottle stopper now so universally used in preference to the old cork stoppers. These are only a few instances where patents have paid, and many other cases could be cited.

The Patent Office records show that every year thousands of patents are sold either in whole or in part. When in Washington, I would suggest that you examine the assignment records of the Patent Office, which are open to public inspection. You will be interested and see where many patents are transferred every week, if not *every* day.

Any man of average intelligence knows that a patent for a good invention, properly protected, is an investment, and that good patents for meritorious inventions *do pay* under proper management.

A FAVOR

If you are not further interested in the subjects discussed in this booklet, you surely have a friend who is, and what better favor could you do him than to place in his possession information and advice relative to patents? File this booklet away among your *private papers* for future reference, and at some later date when an idea occurs to you, write me about it, and I will be pleased to advise you FREE whether your idea is new and patentable.

Many write me years *after* receiving my literature. If you are sure that you will not have further use for this booklet, hand it to a friend so that *he* may know something about inventing and be prepared to take advantage of his opportunities.

COST OF A PATENT

The entire cost of a patent obtained through me is \$65.00, if the invention is of a simple nature. to-wit:

Search and Opinion as to Patentability.....	Free
First Government Fee (the same in each case)....	\$15.00
Cost of each Sheet of Official Drawings.....	5.00
My Fee for Preparing and Prosecuting a One-Sheet Case (Contingent upon Success)	25.00
Final Government Fee (in each Case the same and not Payable <i>Until After</i> Allowance of the Application)	20.00
Total	\$65.00

Some cases are more complicated than others, in which event, while both government fees are the same, more than one sheet of official drawings is required to properly illustrate the invention and more labor consequently involved, for which additional charges must be made. However, the greater number of applications filed are for inventions of

simple construction, and the entire cost of obtaining a patent through me is generally \$65.00, including all expenses. In this connection, please note that under the title of "How to Proceed, Costs, Etc.," beginning on page 25 of this booklet, I give more *detailed* information about costs and tell you just how to proceed to obtain a patent. Under this heading to which I have just called attention you will note that *when* I render a favorable opinion I quote *entire cost* so that you may *know exactly where you stand* in the matter of expenses before you send me money. It is better for both of us to know where each stands in the matter of expenses at the very outset rather than have some misunderstanding later in the conduct of the case.

I INVITE INVESTIGATION

As to my standing and financial responsibility you are invited and especially requested to ask for a *report on my standing from any commercial agency* to which you may be a subscriber. Professional men are *not listed* in printed books of commercial agencies unless they conduct a *commercial* business, and which I do not do, *but* those desiring it, *can* readily obtain a *special* report by inquiring of any person or firm who is a subscriber to a commercial agency.

ABOUT ATTORNEYS

A competent attorney can obtain the allowance of valuable claims, and if he is thoroughly conscientious he will not rest until he has obtained the best possible protection.

Patent Office Examiners are regarded by the Courts as *experts* in patent matters. It is their duty to guard the interests of the public and to reject applications for patents or refuse broad claims if they can legitimately do so, or if it is otherwise proper in the interests of the public to refuse them. Sometimes the Examiners erroneously take the wrong view of the situation. This is why we have a Board of Examiners-in-Chief to whom an appeal may be taken if necessary. Certain cases may be taken to the Honorable Commissioner of Patents in person prior to taking the matter to the Examiners-in-Chief, but generally appeal lies first to the latter tribunal.

Therefore, in the important matter of protecting inventions the services of a competent attorney are necessary to successfully oppose certain objections made by Examiners, and I earnestly advise you to **SELECT YOUR ATTORNEY WITH CARE** for the reason that some attorneys appear to be more solicitous about the number of cases they get than they are about the quality of work they do in connection with the cases entrusted to their care. Moreover, there are attorneys who mean well, but through *lack of experience* in patent matters,

are liable to err in the conduct of the case. The Patent Office

WARNS INVENTORS ABOUT ATTORNEYS AS
FOLLOWS:

“As the value of patents depends largely upon the careful preparation of the specification and claims, the assistance of competent counsel will, in most instances, be of advantage to the applicant, but the value of their services will be proportionate to their skill and honesty, and too much care cannot be exercised in their selection.”

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
SAYS:

“The specification and claims of a patent, particularly if the invention be at all complicated, constitute one of the most difficult legal instruments to draw with accuracy, and in view of the fact that valuable inventions are often placed in the hands of inexperienced persons to prepare such specifications and claims, it is *not a matter of surprise* that the latter frequently fail to describe with requisite certainty the exact invention of the patentee, and err in either claiming that which the patentee had not in fact invented, or in omitting some element which was a valuable or essential part of the invention.”

A FEW WORDS ABOUT MYSELF

As stated elsewhere in this booklet, I have had eighteen (18) consecutive years experience in the patent business. During these eighteen years I have

personally (not through employees) prepared and prosecuted hundreds of applications for patents. The knowledge and experience acquired as the result of handling such a vast number of cases makes me thoroughly familiar with the different lines of invention and assures you that I am competent.

They say that a man is judged by the company he keeps. So also is an attorney judged by the class of clients whom he represents. I represent some of the leading manufacturing concerns of the country. In addition, I have conducted business before the Patent Office for four (4) *former Patent Office Examiners* and one *former Commissioner of Patents* after they resigned their position in the Patent Office to engage in active practice before the Department. I have served each one of these former Patent Office Officials on *more than several different occasions* in *different* matters. The services rendered by me for these ex-officials have in-

Strong Evidence as to My Ability	involved preliminary and scope and validity searches, prosecution of <i>rejected applications for patents</i> , appeals and interference matters. <i>This is strong evidence of my ability.</i> These former Patent Office
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officials have acted as patent experts for the government in their employment in the Patent Office by passing upon and allowing or rejecting patent applications, and if I did not understand patent practice

they would know it, not as the result of their former positions, but in looking over the actual work which I have done for them since they resigned. All of them obviously have knowledge of the intricacy and complications of patent practice, and if they, as experts in patent matters, seek my assistance and rely upon my judgment to conduct business for them, *you* can rely upon me too. I am *personally acquainted* with all of these former Patent Office officials, and I ask you—WHAT STRONGER EVIDENCE COULD AN ATTORNEY OFFER AS TO HIS ABILITY?

I call attention to the fact, also, that I have been called upon many times by more than forty (40) *registered* patent attorneys residing in cities remote from Washington to conduct business for them before the United States Patent Office. As stated elsewhere herein, I am well known in Washington, and the fact that people *thoroughly familiar* with patent practice seek my assistance, it follows that I am a competent and reliable attorney. I mention these facts merely because many who read this booklet are in quest of an attorney upon whom they can rely, and for the further reason that it is business policy to do so. You will, therefore, please excuse me for saying a few words about myself and the reputation which I enjoy.

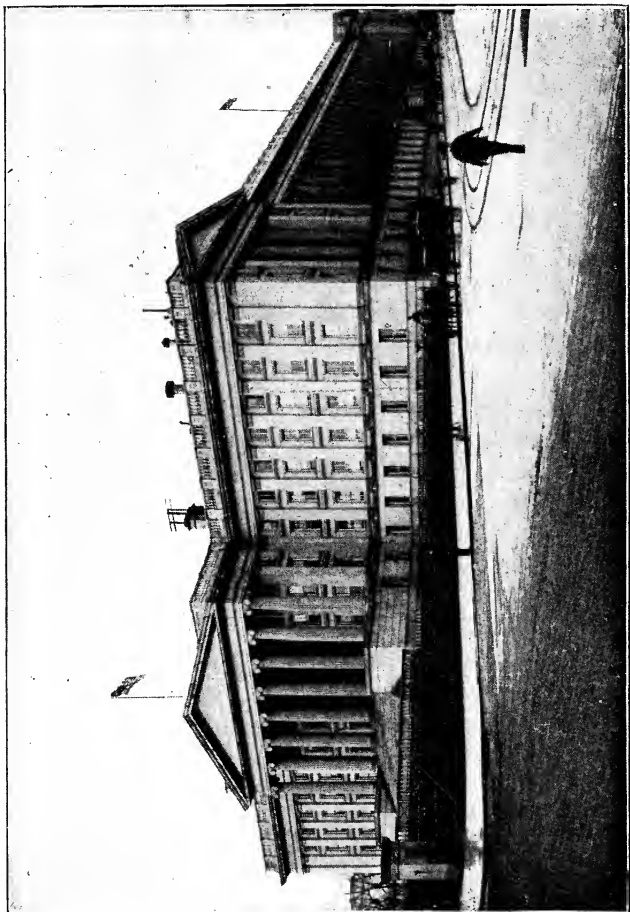
These former Patent Office officials being *now engaged* in active practice before the Patent Office,

as are also the non-resident attorneys, it is obvious that *in justice to myself* I cannot afford to advertise them at my expense by giving you their names and addresses. However, I will be pleased to satisfy you further as to these statements if you wish me to do so.

I ask pay for obtaining patents only when I render successful service, which is *conclusive evidence* that *I have faith in my own ability* to obtain patents.

On the last pages of this booklet you will find the names and addresses of many clients for whom I have rendered service, and upon request I will be pleased to send you the names and addresses of many more clients. See Congressman Stephen's letter on page 21.





UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT

*(Copy of a Letter From Congressman Stephens,
a Client of Mine.)*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

COMMITTEE ON
EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 22, 1909.

MR. GEO. C. SHOEMAKER.

Dear Sir: Your letter at hand. I am very glad that you succeeded in getting so many claims allowed, and I am under obligations to you for your success in the matter and will call and see you as soon as I can in regard to further action in the premises.

Very truly,

JNO. H. STEPHENS.

Judge Stephens is located at Vernon, Texas, when Congress is not in session, and when in Washington resides at the Hotel Varnum.

CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.

WHO MAY OBTAIN PATENTS

Any person may apply for a patent; there are no restrictions because of age, sex, sect or nationality. The only question considered is, who is the true inventor. Thus the application must be filed in the name of the true inventor, if alive and sane. If an inventor becomes insane, the application may be made in the name of his guardian. In the event of the death of the inventor, an executor, executrix, administrator or administratrix may file the application.

WHAT MAY BE PATENTED

Any person may obtain a patent in the United States for any new and useful machine, device, apparatus, utensil, art (process or method), tool, article of manufacture, composition of matter, design, *or any improvements thereon*, unless the same has been previously patented by another in the United States or a foreign country, or an application has been filed in a foreign country by the prospective inventor in this country more than twelve months prior to his application in this country, or has been in public use (not private) for more than two years prior to the date of application in this country.

TERM OF A PATENT

A patent is granted for a term of seventeen years

and only by a Spécial Act of Congress can it be extended. During its seventeen years of life the patent gives its owner the exclusive right to make, use and sell the invention covered thereby.

The owner of a United States patent is *not compelled* to manufacture the patented device.

TIME REQUIRED TO OBTAIN A PATENT

Perhaps a larger number of patent applications are allowed in from eight to twelve weeks after the application has been filed, but sometimes as many months are required. Some inventions are complicated with the result that many claims are submitted, requiring months to procure a patent that will *fully protect* the invention. In some cases, the Examiner will allow limited claims and reject broad claims, *and if the broad claims* are canceled to pass the case to allowance on the limited claims, the formal notice of allowance can be hastened considerably. *I give thorough* rather than hurried work, and frankly, *I prefer to do business for inventors who know just what this means.* Some Examiners are not as liberal as others, and attorneys desirous of rendering the best of service should be given *all the time necessary to contend for the best possible claims in the case.*

I will do all that I can to obtain the best possible claims in every case, and do it as quickly as possible.

An inventor wants a good patent or none at all. He wants broad claims, if he can get them, regardless of time, and if an attorney is willing to give his time and labor with this object in view, an inventor should be patient and not complain.

I WANT EVERY PATENT SECURED THROUGH ME TO SHOW ON ITS FACE THAT I SECURED EVERY CLAIM TO WHICH THE INVENTOR WAS ENTITLED AND THAT I DID NOT NEGLECT THE INTERESTS OF MY CLIENT IN ACCEPTING UNNECESSARILY LIMITED CLAIMS.

WARNING

Certain attorneys offer to make "free preliminary examinations" of inventions submitted to them, wording their printed matter to lead the inventor to believe that these examinations are actual investigations of the Patent Office records. From a very careful consideration of their literature, you will find that *they do not refer to the U. S. Patent Office records*. These searches are known in the profession as "Desk Searches." This latter character of search is one wherein the attorney does *not* make *an actual* search of the Patent Office records but renders an opinion *based upon a mere examination of his client's sketch or model*. My earnest advice to you is that you *not* accept an opinion based merely upon an examination of your sketch or model, but

that you *insist that the opinion* as to patentability be based upon an actual search of the Patent Office records.

HOW TO PROCEED, COSTS, ETC.

The way to proceed to patent an invention is to send me a model, rough sketch or photograph of your invention, with a description of the same (charges fully prepaid) for a FREE search and opinion as to whether a patent can be obtained. In your explanation of the invention you should state the purpose for which the device is intended, how it is operated and what advantages you claim for it. You should letter the different parts of the model, sketch or photograph and explain the invention by referring to such letters, to-wit: a is a shaft upon which is a gear b designed to mesh with a gear c on the shaft d for the purpose of causing the pulley e to rotate.

Upon receipt of the model, sketch or photograph, and explanation, *I will make a thorough search of the Patent Office records* for the purpose of ascertaining whether the same invention has been already patented. This will not be a mere opinion based upon an examination of your model or sketch, which is not reliable, but the opinion will be based upon an *actual* search of the Patent Office records to ascertain whether or not the same idea has been already patented. (Continued on page 27.)

P. M. EGAN.
LIFTING JACK.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 23, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

Fig. 1.

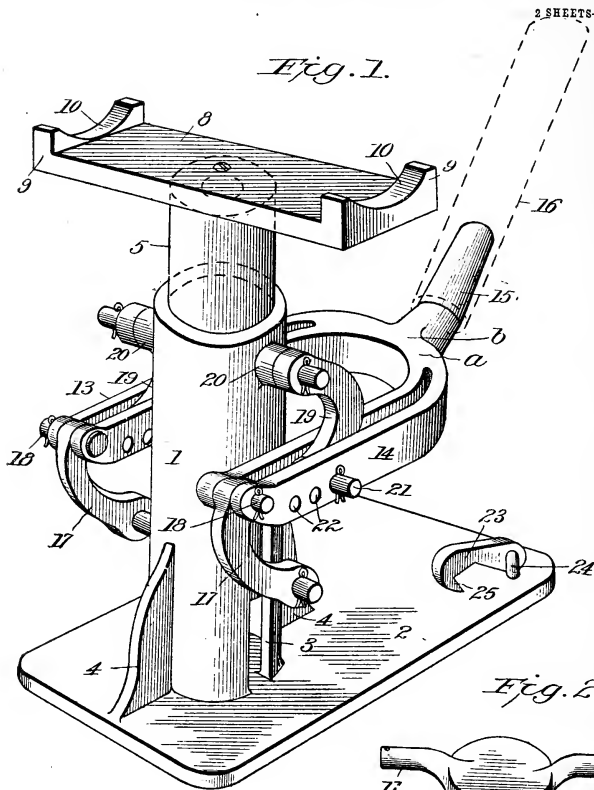


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

C. H. Walker

J. T. Walker

INVENTOR

Patrick M. Egan

By *[Signature]*
Attorney.

As soon as the search has been completed, the result will be reported to you. The report will be in the nature of a brief, but clear, opinion as to the patentability of your invention. **FOR THIS SEARCH AND OPINION I MAKE NO CHARGE.**

If I find that your invention is not patentable, you will be so informed, and advised not to proceed further with the case. I will give my reasons why you should not proceed further so that you may intelligently determine whether I have taken all of the features of your invention into consideration.

If I find that the invention is new and patentable, I will send you a favorable report and request that you send me \$20, upon receipt of which I will immediately prepare *all* of the necessary application papers, including the official drawings, and send them to you for your approval and signature. After signing the papers they are to be returned to me with a balance of \$25, and when the same have been received, I will immediately file your application in the Patent Office, where it will be prosecuted diligently, with the understanding that if the application is not allowed that I will return to you my entire fee of \$25. **WHAT COULD BE FAIRER THAN THIS?** Read "I RETURN MY ENTIRE FEE IF NOT SUCCESSFUL," on page 32 of this booklet.

When the application has been allowed, I will

advise you immediately. The final government fee of \$20 will then be due and must be paid into the Patent Office before your patent will be issued. You may pay the final fee immediately upon allowance or *you may wait* six months *after* allowance before sending it to me for payment into the Patent Office. In the meantime the application will be held in the secret archives of the Patent Office, ready to be issued upon payment of the final fee.

From the foregoing you will see that since the final government fee of \$20 can be paid anytime within six months *after* the allowance of your application that you need only \$45 to have a simple case prepared, filed in the Patent Office, and prosecuted to an allowance, all with the understanding that I am to return \$25 if not successful, whereby upon failure to obtain the patent, you lose \$20, while I lose \$25 (\$5 more than you), and also my time and labor. THERE COULD NOT BE A FAIRER AGREEMENT BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND CLIENT.

The fees quoted above are for a simple case, that is, a case wherein the invention can be properly and fully illustrated upon one sheet of official drawings. *Most cases* are of a simple nature, and, therefore, the entire cost of patent obtained through me is usually \$65, including all expenses.

A two-sheet case costs \$75; a three-sheet case costs \$85 or \$90, and so on according to the num-

ber of sheets of drawings involved. When I render a favorable opinion I will quote entire cost, so that you may know exactly where you stand in the matter of expenses *before* you send me money.

ABOUT MODELS

If a model is sent it need not be an operative one, and it may be made of any material and of any size. If a drawing is sent it need not be an elaborate one, as a crude sketch of your own will probably enable me to fully grasp your idea. Most of my cases are prepared from rough pencil sketches made by inventors themselves. Models are not required to be filed in the Patent Office, except in cases wherein there may be some question as to operativeness. If you have a model, send it, and be sure to mark your name upon it. If you have not a model, you need not lose time in making one. It is best *not* to enclose money in a package with a model.

IF YOU WISH TO INVENT

Give careful consideration to the devices with which you come in contact in your daily work. *All* men want to invent something valuable. *Some* men stop at merely wishing. *Others* give the matter *serious* thought and act. The men who execute their plans are the ones who succeed. *Mere wishing won't bring success.* "Some men's wishbone is where their backbone ought to be."

GEO. C. SHOEMAKER, WASHINGTON, D. C.



STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT

NOTE WHOM I REPRESENT.

In view of the money made out of patents the wonder is that more men and women do not invent and take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the patent law. Keep the matter *constantly* in mind and you will find that *you can invent*. However, do not waste time, money, and energy on trifling "things," but devote your attention only to such things which you can see for yourself have a market. Read "How to Invent," on page 3. Also read "What to Invent," on pages 66 to 68.

WHAT IS MY INVENTION WORTH?

I am frequently asked to give my opinion of the value of inventions. It is my honest opinion that the value of an invention can never be *conscientiously* foretold, and, therefore, I do not give opinions as to the commercial value of patents. I fail to see how *any* attorney is competent to answer such a question *conscientiously*. There is no standard for estimating the commercial value of a patent or the invention embraced therein. No two patents are alike; nor can any two patents be handed alike because of the management of the different inventors and the different people with whom negotiations will be held. Some things that have been called to my attention which I have thought would be valuable have turned out to be valueless, while others which, in my judgment, appeared trivial, have proven, through good management on the part

of the inventor, to be of considerable value. It is my opinion that the value of a patent depends very much upon the judgment and energy of the inventor in managing the sale of his patent. This is true of every kind of property.

For the very reason that one individual might offer very little for the patent while from another source a much larger sum might be offered, it follows that the commercial value of an invention cannot be *conscientiously* predetermined. The best statement I can make in this connection is that the value of your patent will depend upon the merit which your invention possesses, largely upon the *protection obtained*, the circumstances attending negotiations, and *the management of the inventor*.

I RETURN MY FEE IF NOT SUCCESSFUL

I send with each favorable report as to patentability an *agreement to return my entire fee* if the case is filed in the Patent Office through me and the application is not allowed. *There could not be a fairer agreement between attorney and client.* My agreement is absolutely *unconditional*. There are no "provisos" or "catch" clauses in it; *if for any reason whatever* you are finally refused a patent, I return my entire fee upon request. WHAT COULD BE FAIRER THAN THIS?

My method of

NO FEE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL

is so fair and the character of my work so well known, that the attorneys who call for their fee in advance, and do not return it, although they fail to obtain the patent, cannot compete with me. After I have made a search of the Patent Office records, I am not afraid to take chances with my client. If I failed to obtain your patent, and refused to return my fee, as some attorneys do, I would feel that you might think that I had not given you honest advice at the outset or that I had been over-anxious to get a fee. My many satisfied clients will tell you all you want to know about me. Let me send you the names and addresses of a few clients in your vicinity.

YOUR OWN KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN NATURE IS SUFFICIENT TO CONVINCE YOU

that an attorney will work with more zeal and interest if his fee depends upon success. I do not mean to guarantee any specific action on the part of the Patent Office in promising to return my fee, if not successful. My agreement is between you and me. I back my personal opinion that the invention is patentable, thereby sharing the risk, if any, with you. Here is my proposition. In a simple case you would send me \$45.00 in all, for the prepara-

tion and prosecution of your case. If the patent should be refused, you would lose \$20.00 (first government fee and cost of drawings), while I would lose \$25.00 (five dollars more than you). *I would also lose* my time and labor. WHAT COULD BE FAIRER THAN THIS? It follows that it is to my interests to render a candid opinion as to whether a patent can be obtained. Obviously, I could not afford to give my time and labor unless I had good reasons to believe that you would be granted a patent.

INFRINGEMENTS

Infringement consists in the use, sale or manufacture of something already patented, whereby the owner of the patent suffers injury.

Note the following decisions:

"Making for one's own use is as wrongful as making for sale, and making without either using or selling is infringement." *Bloomer vs. Golpin*, 4 Fish., P. C., 50.

"One purchasing in a foreign country an article protected by a United States patent from persons other than the owner of such patent, or his vendees, cannot sell them here without infringing the patent." *Dickerson vs. Finling*, 84 Fed. Rep., 192.

"The absence from an alleged infringing device of a single essential element of the combination claimed prevents infringement." *Adams Elec. Ry. Co. vs. Lindell Ry. Co.*, 77 Fed. Rep., 432; *P. H. Murphy Mfg. Co. vs. Excelsior Car Roof Co.*, 76 Fed. Rep., 227.

INTERFERENCES

Inventors sometimes disclose their inventions to others who attempt to make fraudulent claims as to inventorship by filing applications belonging to others. As patent applications are held in secrecy in the Patent Office such frauds are generally *not known to the true inventor until* the patent issues. Such fraudulent patents cannot be annulled by the Patent Office, but a patent for the same invention can and will be issued to the one to whom it belongs upon proper application in due time and proof sufficient to show the theft.

There are times, although comparatively seldom, when two or more inventors residing in the same or different parts of the country file applications for patents at practically the same time for substantially the same invention; and, as under such circumstances, as distinguished from a patent and an application, the Patent Office cannot issue the patent for the same invention to *both* parties, interference proceedings are declared to determine the question of priority of invention or to whom the patent should be issued. While the Patent Office does not charge fees for hearing such cases, except in the event of an appeal, the costs of the proceedings are usually very expensive.

If an inventor has completed his invention and intends at some future date to file an application for

patent, I advise that he *not unnecessarily* delay the filing of the case, because such *delays have frequently jeopardized the interests of one inventor* as against the diligence of a more enterprising inventor who happened to conceive of the same or substantially similar invention and moved promptly to file his application in the Patent Office. For instance, read the following decisions:

"The fact that the construction of a device has not been followed within a reasonable time by practical use *or application for patent* affords a strong inference that what had been done was regarded by the inventor as experimental only and not a completion of the invention and this would be reinforced if in the meantime the machine had been dismantled or destroyed." *Mason vs. Hepburn*.

"Where an invention is complete in itself, held, that lack of diligence in perfecting it will not be excused by consuming the time between conception and reduction to practice in attempting to make other improvements to be used with it." *Luby vs. Taylor*, 118 O. G., 835.

In interference proceedings, the Patent Office favors the inventor who, after conceiving of his invention, proceeds with due diligence to reduce the invention to actual practice, and an actual reduction to practice cannot be said to reside merely in the making of drawings or a model for experimental purposes. It must be a full sized *operative* device.

In this connection read the following decision:

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

“A drawing perfect in every detail and plainly demonstrating the principle and practical utility of the invention is not a reduction to practice, nor is a model, designed, constructed and intended merely as a model.”
Mason vs. Hepburn.

To say the least, the foregoing decisions disclose that unnecessary

DELAYS IN PATENT MATTERS

are dangerous and that an inventor should be active in his attempts to complete his invention, and file his application in the Patent Office without unnecessary delay.

HOW TO SEND MONEY

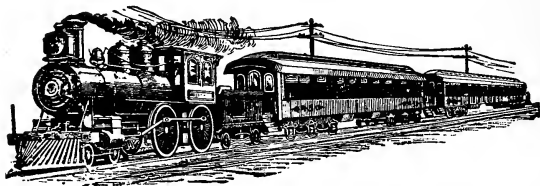
Remit by bank draft, postoffice or express money order, express or registered package, or certified check. IT IS BEST NOT to enclose money with a model, either by express or mail. Postage stamps will be received for amounts under one dollar.

COMING TO WASHINGTON

In the event of a complicated structure and the impossibility of having a model made or clear drawings prepared, I deem it advisable for the inventor to come to Washington. My draftsmen can prepare the drawings from very crude sketches with a verbal description by the inventor. You can thus

CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.

save the cost of a model. Further, your business will be given immediate attention, so that you can execute the application papers and get your case on file in the Patent Office with as little delay as possi-



ble. Ordinarily a case can be prepared and the papers signed and placed on file in the Patent Office within the course of two or three days.

For a reasonable fee, in advance, I will go to the inventor's home to prepare his case for filing in the Patent Office.

HOW TO SAVE TIME



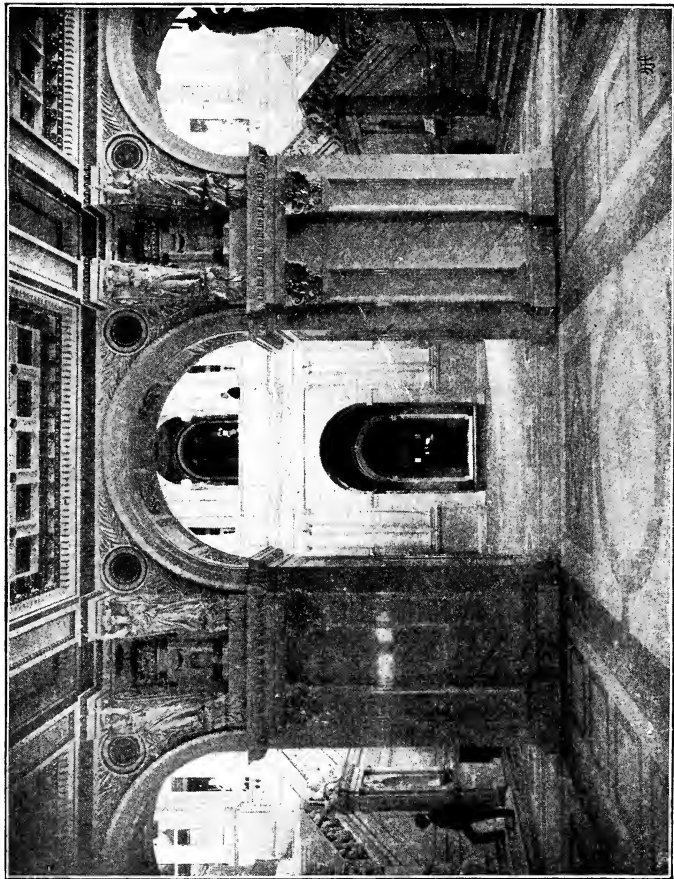
If you are in a hurry to get your case on file in the Patent Office and especially when inventors live a great distance from Washington, I suggest that the first payment of \$20.00 be sent with request for search and opinion as to patentability. By such remittance I appreci-

NOTE WHOM I REPRESENT.

ate the sincerity of the inventor to proceed, if his invention is patentable; and in such case I can promptly prepare the necessary application papers and send them for signature without delay. If I find the invention not new and patentable I will return the \$20.00 or apply as directed by the remitter.

JOINT INVENTORS

When one person is the inventor and another party furnishes the money with which to obtain the patent, the application papers should *not* be signed by both parties, but by the inventor only. However, a part or the entire interest can be transferred to the partner upon execution of the proper conveyance and the patent issued to the two or more parties or to the assignee. The patent would be invalid if signed by inventor and backer. If two or more parties sign the application papers they must be co-inventors. When two or more parties are interested in an invention, I should have full information with respect to the standing of each party with regard to the invention, so that I may see to the interests of all that the papers are properly signed. For further information and cost of deeds, see "ASSIGNMENTS," on page 45.



INTERIOR VIEW, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

IMPORTANT

No matter how often you write me, be sure to sign your full name and give your address.

Do not fail to notify me *promptly* of a change in your address.

Be sure to mark your name upon a sketch, model or photograph.

I cannot tell one client about another client's business without written authority. All business is strictly confidential.

Postage and expressage *must be prepaid* unless the inventor is unable to get the exact rate from his express agent, in which event he should send me a remittance to cover any possible charge.

Never destroy models or sketches which you make during the development of your invention. They are valuable in the event that interference proceedings should arise. Always place the date upon your model or sketch on which the same is made, and if possible have some person sign his name also, together with the date.

A WORD OF ADVICE

You want a good patent or none at all, and you will not be likely to obtain a good patent unless you employ a reliable and competent attorney.

Note the class of clients for whom I render service. See "Strong Evidence As To my Ability,"

on page 17, under the heading proper of "A FEW WORDS ABOUT MYSELF, pages 16 to 19, along with the testimonials on the last pages of this booklet.

REJECTED CASES

A patent is sometimes refused when, by proper management, the application might have been allowed.

If you have a case on file in the Patent Office and have failed to get results, I would be pleased to look into the case and report whether, in my opinion, there is any hope for success. It does not follow that a case is hopelessly lost because it has been rejected by the Primary Examiner. There may be ample reasons why a favorable decision has not been forthcoming.

A RECOMMENDATION

Many *registered* patent attorneys residing in cities remote from Washington send me *rejected* cases for prosecution in the Patent Office. WHY DO THEY DO IT? Simply because they have confidence in my ability to obtain patents. *I have obtained* the allowance of more than *fifty* (50) applications *rejected first in the hands of other attorneys.*

If you have a rejected case *write me* about it.

Your correspondence will be regarded as *strictly* confidential.

COPIES OF PATENTS

When a patent *issues* the Patent Office photolithographs the drawings and prints the specifications and claims. If you desire to see a copy of any patent or if you desire to use copies of your own patent, I would be pleased to order and send them to you for ten cents per copy, provided that you send me the number of the patent. When only the date of the patent is given my charge is fifty cents for each copy.

If you cannot send me the name of the patentee, the number of the patent, or its date of issuance, I will have to search for the patent. For the time occupied in making this search I charge a fee of \$1.00, including cost of the copy.

CAVEATS

If an inventor is not ready to file his application in the Patent Office and desires to experiment further, he sometimes files a caveat. During the life of the caveat, if another party files an application for the same or substantially the same invention, the caveator will be notified, and requested to file his complete application for patent within three months, so that an interference may be instituted

and the question of priority of invention determined.

A caveat does not exclude others from making, using, and selling the invention embodied in the caveat. A patent only gives that right. If the invention is completed the *complete application* for patent should be filed in the first place and the expense of the caveat saved.

A caveat runs for one year and can be renewed. In an ordinary case the entire cost for the first year is \$30.00.

REISSUES

Owners of patents frequently find that their patents do not fully protect their inventions and desire to broaden the scope thereof. Sometimes the patent covers what the inventor did not really invent. The government fee in such cases is \$30.00, and my fee depends upon the nature of the case.

RENEWAL OF FORFEITED CASES

After an application has been allowed, the applicant is given six months in which to pay the final government fee of \$20.00 to issue the patent. If payment is not made within the prescribed time, the application becomes forfeited, and can only be renewed by the payment of a government fee of \$15.00. To renew a case of this character, the re-

newal must be filed within two years from the date of allowance of the application. My fees in such cases are reasonable and will be quoted upon request.

ASSIGNMENTS

The right to an invention may be assigned either before or after the filing of the application in the Patent Office. Give me the full names, residences, the interest to the transferred, and if patented the title, date and number of the patent. Also please remit \$5.00, which covers the cost of preparing, filing and recording the instrument in the Patent Office. Trade-Marks are also assignable and the deeds must be duly recorded.

“PATENT APPLIED FOR” AND “MARKING PATENTED”

If you have an application on file in the Patent Office you may mark the devices covered in the case either “Patent Applied For” or “Patent Pending.” This marking should *not* be done *before* the application is filed in the Patent Office.

Patented articles should be marked “Patented” together with the day and year the patent was granted. If this cannot be done because of the character of the article, I suggest that a similar notice be placed on the package containing the article.

If you fail to follow this course you cannot collect damages, except by establishing the fact that the defendant was duly notified but failed to honor the notice.

A person marking any unpatented thing as patented, for the purpose of deceiving the public, is subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, with costs, for each offence, unless, of course, permission has been given by the owner of the patent.

COMPOUNDS AND COMPOSITIONS OF MATTER

If you have a composition of matter pertaining to soaps, hair dressings, ointments, or the like, a solution or preparation for cleaning pots, kettles, silverware or other articles; or a composition of matter for producing artificial stone, marble, leather, rubber or other material, send me your formula and method of compounding the ingredients, setting forth the purpose of the invention, and I will be pleased to advise you whether the matter embraces proper subject matter for a patent, and if so, make a search of the Patent Office Records and report as to patentability. For this service I do not charge.

The total cost of patents for solutions, compositions of matter, etc., is generally \$65.00.

DESIGN PATENTS

Any new and ornamental design for a manufacture, impression, ornament, pattern, print or picture to be placed on or worked into any article of manufacture; or any new, useful and original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, not previously known or used or printed in any publication, may fall within the spirit of the design patent law.

The main feature of the design law resides in ornamentation. The device or article must differ in superficial ornamentation or in lines of configuration from similar articles or devices.

A design patent can be secured for three different terms, to wit: three and one-half, seven, or fourteen years, and you will understand that it protects only the form or ornamentation. The entire cost ranges from \$30.00 to \$50.00, according to the term desired.

FOREIGN PATENTS

Many American inventors patent their inventions in foreign countries, and it is not necessary to await the allowance of the United States case before filing the foreign applications. In fact, in certain countries a valid patent cannot be obtained after the issuance of the United States patent, except where the application in the foreign countries is filed

within one year from the *date of application* in the United States.

I make a specialty of foreign patent practice, and if you will name the countries in which you desire protection, I will be pleased to quote my terms.

FOREIGN TRADE-MARKS

Nearly all foreign countries have laws providing for the protection of trade-mark rights, and those shipping goods to such countries can protect their marks against infringement. My fees are moderate and will be quoted upon request.

UNITED STATES TRADE-MARKS

The registration of a trade-mark in the Patent Office is *prima facie* evidence of ownership, and under the law (April 1, 1905) the owners of trade-marks are protected in the use thereof in INTER-STATE COMMERCE as well as in commerce with foreign countries and Indian Tribes. Any person infringing a trade-mark is liable to pay damages to the party injured by such infringement, and the Court may increase the damages to not exceed three times the amount of alleged damages, and further order that all articles, packages, etc., in the possession of the infringer be destroyed.

Before the Patent Office issues a CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION, a notice that regis-

tration has been applied for is published in the Patent Office Gazette at least one time. Any person believing that he would be damaged by such registration may oppose the registration of the mark by filing the proper notice of opposition, stating the grounds therefor, and accompanied by the prescribed fee. The notice must be filed within thirty days after the publication of the mark and it must be verified by the person filing the same.

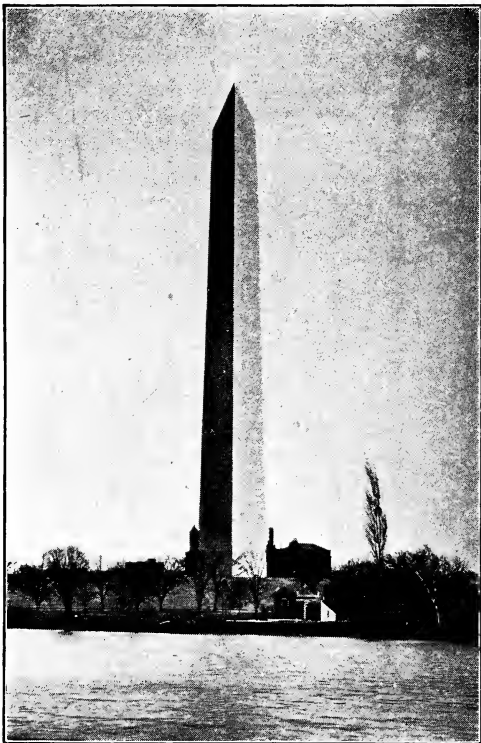
A trade-mark remains in force for a period of twenty years (unless previously registered in a foreign country) and it can be renewed. The mark must be used continuously both *before and after* registration, and the public must be given due notice that the mark has been duly registered by affixing thereon the words "Registered in U. S. Patent Office," or "Reg. U. S. Pat. Off." or by affixing a similar notice to the package or receptacle within which the articles to which the mark is appropriated are enclosed.

Trade-marks are assignable, and the government fee for trade-mark registration when oppositions or exceptions are not made by other parties is \$10.00. My fee, including a search of the records (\$5.00) and cost of drawing is \$15.00, making the entire cost \$25.00.

COPYRIGHTS

The new copyright law approved March 4, 1909, to take effect on July 1, 1909, provides that an ap-

GEO. C. SHOEMAKER, WASHINGTON, D. C.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT

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plication for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs":

SUBJECT MATTER OF COPYRIGHT.

- "(a) Books, including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations;
- (b) Periodicals, including newspapers;
- (c) Lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery;
- (d) Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions;
- (e) Musical compositions;
- (f) Maps;
- (g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art;
- (h) Reproductions of a work of art;
- (i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character;
- (j) Photographs;
- (k) Prints and pictorial illustrations."

You should advise me distinctly as to which one of the above classes your work belongs. Unless it is "*reasonably*" possible to classify your work under one or the other of the above headings, it will be impossible to obtain copyright protection.

Under the new law you should, promptly *after* publication, move for copyright protection by sending me two copies of the best editions of the work,

together with \$5.00, and I will immediately prepare and send you application papers for your signature, which are to be signed and returned to me with the government fee of \$1.00, unless in the case of a photograph, if a certificate is not desired, the registration fee will be fifty cents (\$.50). In the case of several volumes of the same *book*, deposited at the same time, only one registration and one fee is required. In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, *one complete manuscript or typewritten copy* of the work should be furnished. However, this privilege "does not exempt the copyright proprietor from the deposit of *printed* copies of a dramatic or musical composition or lecture where the work is later reproduced in copies for sale."

"In case of photographs not intended for general circulation, one photographic print is all that is required."

"In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculpture); or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, *one photograph or other identifying reproduction of the work is required.*"

You should publish the work with the copyright notice, which notice may be in the form of "Copyright, 19.. (year date of publication) by..... (name of copyright proprietor)." In the case of a book or other printed publication "the notice should

be printed upon the title-page or page immediately following, or if a periodical either upon the title-page or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading, or if a musical work either upon its title-page or the first page of music: *Provided*, That one notice of copyright in each volume or in each number of a newspaper or periodical published shall suffice." With reference to copy of works specified in sub-sections (f) to (k) inclusive, "the notice may consist of the letter c enclosed within a circle, accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark, or symbol of the copyright proprietor; *Provided*, That on some accessible portion of such copy or of the margin, back, permanent base, or pedestal, or on the substance on which such copy shall be mounted, the name shall appear."

Copyrights are registrable in the Library of Congress and not in the Patent Office, and if you would like more detailed information, please communicate with me.

**MANUFACTURERS CONSTANTLY ON
THE ALERT FOR GOOD
INVENTIONS.**

I frequently receive letters from manufacturers and others desirous of purchasing meritorious inventions, and upon request, I give the names and

addresses of these parties and concerns to my clients. Manufacturers are *constantly on the alert* for good inventions. Read the following letters received by me:

One concern at Canastota, N. Y., writes:

"We are looking for good articles that will sell on the mail order market and desire to correspond with owners of patents regarding manufacturing their articles on royalty. We prefer articles that can be sold cheaply, although will consider all offers. Kindly mention us in your letters or printed matter to inventors."

Another concern at Troy, N. Y., writes:

"We desire to purchase or manufacture on royalty a few meritorious patented harness, hardware or household specialties. If any of your clients have something really good, you could not do them a better favor than to have them correspond with us."

Still another concern at Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"Yours of the 16th inst. received. In reply will state that we are still interested in securing new patents but only wish to take up such patents as we can manufacture ourselves, and sell through canvassing agents. We do not care to be bothered with anything in the nature of improvements on machinery as this is foreign to our line.

"Of course we are particularly interested in any pat-

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

ents in the line of Kitchen utensils, or any device in the nature of a labor saving device that can be sold through canvassing agents. We shall be pleased to have you refer all patentees to us who have patents along our line."

And another concern at New York, N. Y., writes:

"This Company is desirous of getting in touch with inventors who may have promising ideas in the line of machinery inventions. If you care to assist your clients (or at least such of them as appear to have inventions that are actually commercially promising) in getting their inventions upon a commercial basis, and if the same appeal to us we may assist by giving them our Shop facilities and the backing of our organization. We, of course, do not wish to take up indifferent affairs, but we think that in the case of inventions you yourselves believe to be valuable, you may, by referring your clients to us, render them a service."

I have other letters of like nature in my office which show that manufacturers are always on the lookout for inventions of merit.

Showing further interest in those doing business with me, I call attention particularly to the fact that I send

FREE TO MY CLIENTS

a long list of names and addresses of manufacturers in their particular line of invention, so that they

NOTE WHOM I REPRESENT.

may enter into correspondence at once with firms likely to purchase their inventions or manufacture them upon a royalty basis. If you do not wish to manufacture your invention, but prefer to sell outright or place the patent with a manufacturer on a royalty basis, tell me so, and I will furnish you with a long list of names and addresses of manufacturers in your particular line of invention *absolutely free of charge*.

I have in my office more than five hundred and twelve thousand, seven hundred and thirty-four (512,734) manufacturers' names and addresses, together with their output of more than fifty-two thousand, five hundred and ninety-six (52,596) articles of every known variety.

While I prepare and send my clients *free* lists of manufacturers and capitalists interested in their particular line of invention, with whom they can correspond with reference to selling their patents or to having their inventions manufactured on royalty, *in justice to my clients*, I cannot favor inventors placing business with other attorneys by sending them these free lists.

MY SUCCESS

The very fact that others imitate me is evidence in itself that I am successful. Personally, I consider it the highest flattery. Other attorneys may copy my literature, phrases, etc., but they cannot

copy my experience of eighteen (18) years in the patent business. Nor can they show a better class of clients than those whom I represent. Be sure to read "Strong Evidence as to My Ability" on page 17 under the heading proper of "A Few Words About Myself."

I am successful because I know my business and attend to it with the great satisfaction of knowing that my clients appreciate it. In reading over the "Copies of Letters From Some of My Clients," on the last pages of this booklet, please note how my clients *continue* to do business with me, rather than seek the services of another attorney. After trying me once they "found me not wanting." I treated them fairly. You place your case with me and I will take pains to please you, and you, too, will be writing in appreciation of what I have done for you.

MY SUCCESSFUL CLIENTS

In giving you the names and addresses of a few of my clients, who have met with success, you will note that I do not state the amount of money involved in the different transactions. I purposely refrain from stating the amounts involved in the different transactions because by so doing I might possibly jeopardize further deals in connection with the same inventions or patents. When a person purchases land he does not wish the full price

named in the deed. I leave it to my clients and purchasers to tell the amount of money involved in the transactions. For instance, you will note in the following list where some of my clients have sold their patents or interests therein and that the purchasers have subsequently opened negotiations to sell the same interests over again. You can therefore see the harm that might be done by me, in the event of further sales of the same interests, if I mentioned the amounts involved.

Mr. Patrick M. Egan, Council Bluffs, Iowa, sold his Lifting Jack patent. An illustration of one sheet of the drawing of this patent will be found on page 26 of this booklet. Before Mr. Egan consummated the deal, the *patent was thoroughly investigated* by other attorneys. I did good work for Mr. Egan, or he would not likely have sold his patent. Mr. Egan has recently had another case allowed through me for a Car Ventilator, and has had offers to put the same in cars in the West.

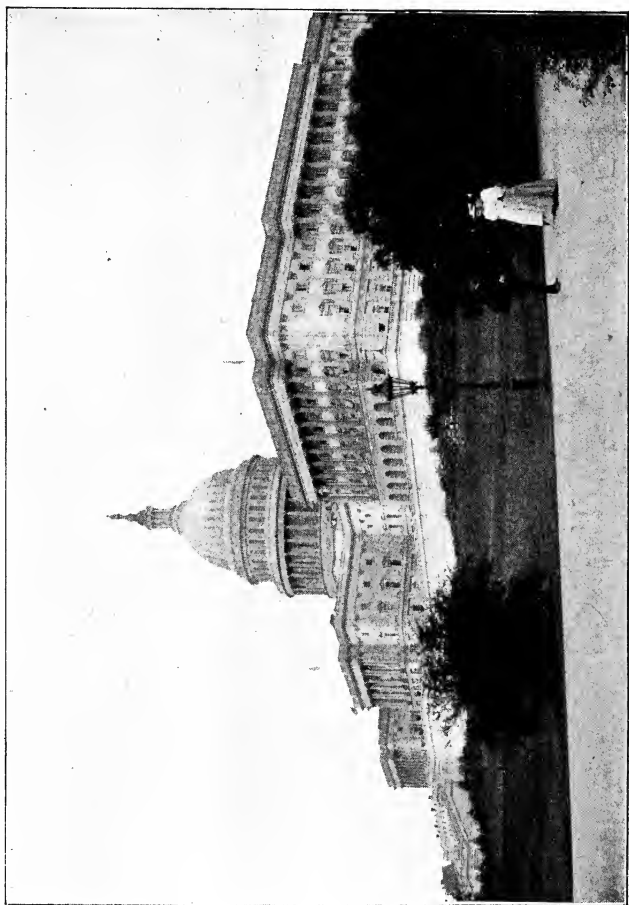
Mr. A. B. Wright, formerly R. F. D. No. 2, Council Bluffs, Iowa, now residing at Weston, Iowa, received an offer for a part interest in his Disc Harrow Scraper patent. This patent was also investigated by an attorney at Council Bluffs, who stated that I had obtained excellent claims. Patents are generally *investigated* by all manufacturers *before they are purchased*. This is done in order to determine the nature of the protection obtained and the consequent strength of a patent. You will therefore see the *importance of employing competent counsel* and by all means make sure that your attorney is not a

mere advertiser but that he is *competent himself* and does not have to rely upon the services of paid employees. No employee, no matter how thoroughly conscientious and capable he may be, can take the place of the employer. The interests of the employee are not the same toward the inventor as the interests of the employer toward his clients. Be sure to read "Strong Evidence as to My Ability" on page 17 of this booklet. Referring to Mr. Wright again, I will state that he has recently placed other business in my hands for prosecution before the Patent Office.

Mr. E. A. Facer, New Orleans, La., obtained a patent for his Loose Leaf Writing Cabinet through other attorneys, but I prepared and filed his Canadian, English, French and German applications for patents. Mr. Geo. W. Dozier, Dawson, Ga., became interested in Mr. Facer's invention and obtained a one-half interest in these foreign patents. Mr. Facer and Mr. Dawson then formed a company known as The National Loose-Leaf Hotel Register Company, Dawson, Ga. Mr. Dozier has just advised me that Mr. Facer and he expect to close a deal for their Canadian patent, and from the advices received, the deal will probably be closed.

Mr. A. H. Bartlett, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., and later of Longmont, Colo., transferred his Candy Making Machine patent obtained through me to the Bartlett Machinery Company, Buffalo, N. Y. That Mr. Bartlett has been successful, I refer you to a copy of a portion of his letter to me which you will find on page 74 of this pamphlet.

Mr. Jacob M. Stein, a client of mine in Washington, D. C., is making money out of the Garment Hanger



UNITED STATES CAPITOL

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

invention patented through me, and has placed numerous other applications for patents in my hands, in which I have been successful in obtaining an allowance from the Patent Office. Mr. Stein's Garment Hanger is patented in the United States, Canada and England, and only recently Mr. Stein, along with others, formed The Capital Hanger Company, Washington, D. C., to expand the sale of his garment hanger.

Mr. G. Geraci, of Washington, D. C., invented a Refrigerator, but not being in a position financially to obtain a patent, he did the next best thing. He interested Mr. Jacob I. Shappirio of this city, who willingly paid the cost of the patent for a one-half interest in the invention. He obtained his patent through me and if you have an idea but not the money with which to obtain a patent, and you are anxious to protect the invention, my advice to you is to do as Mr. Geraci did. In this way you get a start and a start in any business must be made sooner or later, and the sooner the better. *A good start is half the battle.*

My client, Mr. Buford Jones, Mooresville, Tenn., writes me to the effect that he has made money out of his vehicle wheel patent, obtained through me, and in appreciation of the services rendered by me for Mr. Jones in his vehicle wheel case, he has sent other business to me.

Mr. Alonzo J. Simmons, Los Angeles, California, sold a part interest in numerous patents obtained through me years ago, and recently effected a deal in California for his two latest patents. The subject-matter of these two latest patents were patented through me in the United States, Canada, England, Germany and France.

Mr. Elmer E. McCargar, Lincoln, Neb., obtained a

EIGHTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE.

patent through me for a Feed Grinder. Mr. McCargar sold a part interest to Mr. Robert F. Smith, of Omaha, Neb., and Mr. E. H. Merrian, Council Bluffs, Iowa. I was informed sometime ago by Mr. Smith that he was negotiating for the sale to another party for the interest which he obtained from Mr. McCargar.

Mr. William E. Caperton, Pearl, Texas, transferred a part interest in his Bee Hive invention to Mr. John A. Starnes, McGregor, Texas, the latter paying the cost of the patent for his interest in the same. I obtained the allowance of this case from the Patent Office. This is another instance where an inventor experienced little difficulty in raising the funds to patent his idea.

Another similar instance is where Mr. William F. Broyles, Piedmont, W. Va., sold a one-half interest in his Combined Condiment Holder and Knife, Fork, or Spoon invention to Mr. Geo. D. Dixon of the same place for the money necessary to patent the invention. I have received a favorable action from the Patent Office in this case.

Mr. C. A. Bullard, Jackson, Mich., a client of mine, has interested capital in his Crane Mechanism invention for Corn Harvesters and Shockers. The patent has issued, and embodies some excellent claims. Recent advices from Mr. Bullard are to the effect that he and his associates expect to sell the patent through negotiations which are now under way.

Mr. Warren F. Peeler, Ellwood, Ind., obtained a patent through my efforts for a Concrete Block Lifter, and succeeded in transferring an interest in the invention to W. C. Vanneman of the same place.

A Fence Post Mold invention was patented through

my efforts for Mr. S. T. Buckland, Hebron, Ohio, who is *manufacturing the molds*.

Mr. P. J. Warren, Stanley, N. C., writes that he has sold several hundred of his plows patented through me.

The Union Steel Screen Company, Ltd., Albion, Mich., has had transferred to it through me the Refrigerator Shelf patent obtained by me for Mr. Ray F. Agnew. Mr. Agnew has other business in my hands. You will note how often my clients come back to me the second time.

My faithfulness to my clients is best evidenced by the fact that many of the patents obtained by me have been sold in whole or in part. I could give you many other instances where my clients have transferred interests in their patents, but for want of space in this booklet I will not dwell further upon this particular subject. Suffice it to say that these clients have had business relations with me and in recommending me they can speak from experience. If you write any of them please enclose postage for their reply, because the matter will be *of interest to you only*.

A few other remarks that I desire to make are that the chances for the sale of a weak patent are as weak as the patent itself; that the chances for the sale of an *invalid or defective* patent are not good; but that the chances for the sale of a *strong and valid* patent for a *meritorious* invention are always good.

FINANCIAL STANDING

I refer you to the Columbia National Bank of Washington, D. C., or to any commercial agency.

REFERENCES

I refer you to the following concerns and individuals for whom I have rendered service. As these clients have transacted business through my offices, *they can speak from experience*. If you write any of them, I would be pleased if you would enclose postage for their reply:

W. W. WILDER, OF THE JOHN R. YOUNG Co.,
Savannah, Ga.

BUFFALO BLUE PRINT Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

J. M. STEIN & Co., Washington, D. C.

CAPITAL HANGER Co., Washington, D. C.

AUGUSTINE ROTARY ENGINE Co., Buffalo,
N. Y.

NEWTON TEA AND SPICE Co., Cincinnati, O.

NYE & WAIT CARPET Co., Auburn, N. Y.

BOSSERT ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION Co., Utica.
N. Y.

SIMMONS MANUFACTURING Co., Los Angeles,
Calif.

WIRE NOVELTY COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

GENESEE PURE FOOD COMPANY, Leroy, N. Y.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

TOKE POINT OYSTER COMPANY, South Bend,
Washington.

NATIONAL LOOSE LEAF HOTEL REGISTER
COMPANY, Dawson, Ga.

BETA FERTILIZER COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

MICHIGAN OPTICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

NEVERSLIP ANCHOR WEDGE Co., Auburn,
N. Y.

LUNG GERMINE Co., Jackson, Mich.

AMERICAN SPECTACLE COMPANY, New York
City.

THE PHELPS Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

T. J. WARREN, STANLEY PLOW Co., Stanley,
N. C.

COLTRIN MFG. Co., Jackson, Mich.

UNION STEEL SCREEN Co., LTD., Albion.
Mich.

BARTLETT MACHINERY Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

RAY F. AGNEW, OF THE AGNEW-FORD Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

ORATOR F. WOODWARD, Leroy, N. Y.

MICHIGAN BAG & PAPER Co., Jackson, Mich.

I can give you the names and addresses of other
concerns for whom I have rendered service.

NOTE WHOM I REPRESENT.

The following article appeared in *The Washington Post*, June 1, 1907:

WHAT TO INVENT

Some Needed Articles that Will Bring Millions to Makers.
From the Chicago Tribune.

You don't have to be an inventor to invent. Some of our greatest inventors started out in other lines. The majority of the great inventions in America are due to men who stumbled onto improvements in their work.

Thomas A. Edison, who has taken out nearly 500 patents, started work at twelve years of age as a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railroad. For more than ten years he was a telegraph operator, and it was not until he was thirty-seven years old that he took out his first patent.

Benjamin Franklin, who first put electricity to practical use, was a printer's apprentice at the age of twelve, and it was not until he was forty-five years old that he finally found electricity.

The inventor of the telephone, Alexander G. Bell, was a Scotchman, who came to this country in 1870 as a teacher of deaf mutes, and then became professor in the University of Boston.

Eli Whitney, of cotton gin fame, was a teacher in Georgia, where first he realized the importance of the improvement which he later made.

Robert Fulton, who invented the steamboat, and Samuel F. B. Morse, the telegraph man, both were artists until they each saw greater opportunities and grasped them.

From a commercial standpoint the linotype is one of the greatest successes. This invention was practically stumbled

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upon by a German watchmaker, Ottmar Mergenthaler, who came to this country in 1872.

A man was walking along the street one day when he happened to stumble over a trapdoor hinge in the sidewalk. He cursed the hinge, looked back at it, and wondered why they had to have hinges that protruded from the sidewalks. The result of that stumble was the sunken hinge for trapdoors, which is universally used now. This man literally stumbled into a fortune.

There are thousands of simple things for which the world is crying, the invention of any one of which would bring a fortune to its originator.

There always has been a demand for a handle for cooking utensils which will not get hot.

Women forever are putting new braids on the bottoms of their skirts. An attachment to prevent these from wearing out, or a new, more durable braid would find a ready market.

Flexible glass is a mercantile need which would bring a fortune to the man who invented it.

You've noticed the dumps and ash heaps full of tin cans. There undoubtedly is a way of re-using the tin, but as yet it has not been found.

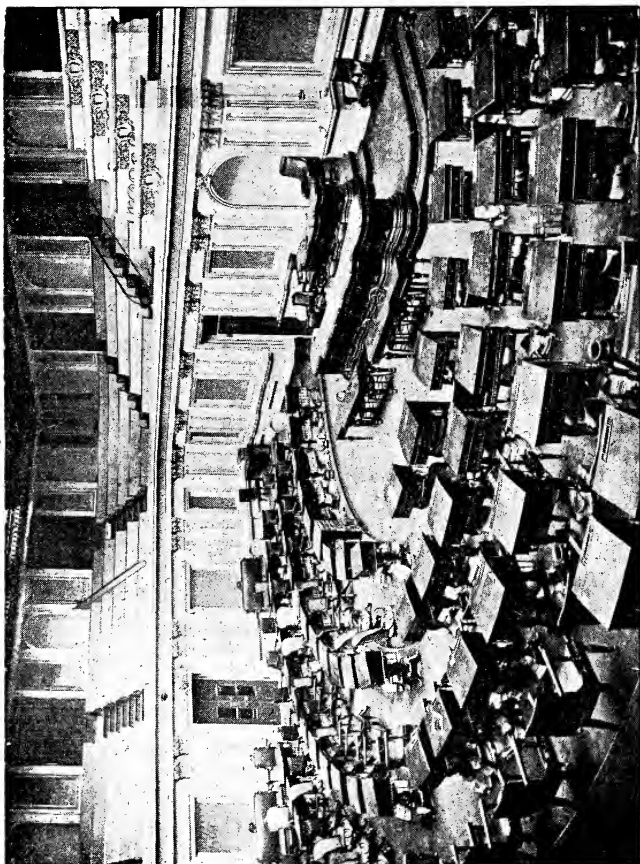
Now they are using paper bottles in some places in which to deliver milk. A better type of bottle that cannot be used a second time is needed greatly.

An envelope that cannot be opened without detection never has been made, and there is a big demand for such a thing.

Large dealers in fish long have been looking for a machine which will scale a great number of fish at the same time.

A self-feeding paint brush and a self-feeding putty tool are needed, and easily could be made by a man with the proper amount of originality and initiative.

EIGHTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE.



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.

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Electricity offers a great field. A new filament for incandescent lights, a perfect insulating material, a trolley wheel that won't come off the wire, a new battery, all are needed.

The cries of animals to be used in the making of toys have never been perfectly imitated, and the man who can reproduce a lion's roar can make a fortune.

There are thousands, yes, millions, of things which the world has been crying for for a long time. You know what some of them are; these will suggest others. You know the needs of your own in the shop or office; there is, indeed, a great demand for invention.

Spend a little of your time thinking up improvements, and it would not be at all wonderful if you should stumble onto just the right thing, and, be assured, if you can find anything useful to the world, you will find it a good paymaster, as has been proved by the many fortunes which have been stumbled onto in the field of invention.

A FEW LETTERS FROM SOME OF MY CLIENTS

The following are portions or complete copies of letters from clients *which speak for themselves*. Some of them are old letters and some are of a comparatively late date. If you write any of these clients, please enclose postage for their reply, as the matter will be of interest to you only. If you should fail to receive a reply, you would confer a favor by notifying me immediately. Persons are constantly changing their places of residence, and if you fail to hear from any of these parties to whom I refer you, it may be because they have changed their location, and if so, I want to know it.

NOTE WHOM I REPRESENT.

The letters follow:

THE BOSSERT ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO.

UTICA, N. Y., *October 24, 1898.*

DEAR SIR:—We have your favor of the 20th inst., and beg to state that we are well satisfied with the promptness and ability with which you have handled our various cases in the Patent Office, and are especially pleased with your opinion in the infringement case as it was clearly shown that the ground was fully covered and the opinion rendered with much care and study.

We will gladly testify as to your ability to those whom you may refer to us.

Very truly yours,
THE BOSSERT ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO.,
FRANK G. SCOFIELD,
Treasurer.

THE PHELPS COMPANY.

Manufacturers of High Grade Chocolate Chips.

BUFFALO, N. Y., *Feb. 29, 1908.*

DEAR SIR:—We take this opportunity in expressing our appreciation of your professional services in securing patents for us within the last few years.

Our relations have been so satisfactory in every particular that you have the privilege of referring any prospective clients or doubtful Thomases to us.

Wishing you the success that your energy and efforts merit, we are,

Very respectfully,

THE PHELPS CO.,
Per W. E. MCCARTHY, *Pres.*

AMERICAN SPECTACLE COMPANY.

Manufacturers of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Lenses, Trial
Sets, Optical Materials.
27 West 23d Street.

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 29, 1908.

DEAR SIR:—We desire to thank you for the promptness
given references (citations) referred to you recently, and
at this writing we desire to state that in our business with
you for the past number of years we have always been very
much pleased with all matters entrusted to you, which have
received your prompt and careful attention, and the results
received have always been very flattering.

Yours respectfully,
AMERICAN SPECTACLE CO.

Dict. H. M. S.

THE WIRE NOVELTY COMPANY.

Sole Manufacturers of the
IDEAL TELEPHONE INDEX.

BOSTON, MASS., *May* 1, 1909.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of recent date in which you state that
you have succeeded in covering all three forms of my inven-
tion is at hand. I wish to take this opportunity to say that
I am more than pleased with the services you have rendered
in connection with my patents, and shall be pleased to recom-
mend you to any of my friends who may wish to obtain a
patent.

Yours very truly,
BENJ. M. HALL.

GEO. C. SHOEMAKER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NEVERSLIP ANCHOR WEDGE COMPANY.

Manufacturers of

WEDGES FOR HAMMERS, AXES, HATCHES, ETC.

AUBURN, N. Y., *March 9, 1908.*

DEAR SIR:—It affords me pleasure to advise you that your promptness in securing patents has been very satisfactory, and the ability, aggressiveness and energy you have exhibited in obtaining the rights to which a patentee is entitled is evidence of mutual business relations between you and your clients.

I commend your thorough and efficient manner of conducting patent matters to anyone desiring the services of a reliable patent attorney.

Yours very truly,

H. H. BLAKE.

THE LUNG-GERMINE CO. (Incorporated).

Sole Owners and Compounders of

LUNG-GERMINE.

German Treatment for Consumption and Other Diseases of
the Lungs and Bronchial Tubes.

JACKSON, MICH., *March 11, 1908.*

To Whom it May Concern:

We take pleasure in recommending Mr. George C. Shoemaker as an able attorney and counselor in patent matters, solicitor of trade-marks, copyrights, etc.

We have had considerable of this class of work transacted through Mr. Shoemaker, and are glad to say that we have received very good service and a satisfactory deal at all times.

Very truly yours,

THE LUNG-GERMINE COMPANY,

J. WISSMANN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

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FROM A TENNESSEE CLIENT.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *July 29, 1909.*

Your esteemed favor of the 24th inst. to hand and hasten to congratulate you on your success with the Department. I hope within next day or two to get your notice that the Patent has been allowed. * * * I think I have a good thing and that it will prove profitable to the trade when I can get the same on the market. Thanking you for your interest in the case and trusting to receive a favorable reply soon,

Yours very truly,

J. R. MARTIN.

26 S. Garden St.

RECOMMENDS ME.

VALENTINE, NEBR., *July 25, 1909.*

I was well pleased with your service as patent attorney and would recommend you to anyone who was wanting such service.

Yours truly,

B. F. PAXTON.

P. S.—You may publish this letter if you like.

SELLS AN INTEREST.

SAVANNAH, GA., *June 2, 1908.*

I enclose herewith check for \$20.00 in payment of final judgment fee on my patent.

I want to transfer one-half interest in this patent to W. W. Wilder and G. F. Williamson, both of Chatham County, Georgia, and will thank you to make proper transfer of this interest for me, sending me such papers as are necessary for me to sign.

Yours very truly,

NATHAN E. LONG,

Care John R. Young Co.

NOTE WHOM I REPRESENT.

THANKS ME FOR GOOD WORK AND WOULD
TRUST ME AGAIN.

RED WING, MINN., *June 1, 1908.*

Enclosed find Postal Order for the final fee of \$20.00. I made it payable to the Commissioner of Patents as either way being of equal convenience to me. I also enclose one dollar bill for which I wish to get ten printed copies of the complete specifications, claims and drawings of the Patent. Trusting I may hear from you soon and many thanks for your good work to me. Will be glad to call on you again should I again need your service.

Yours very truly,
GEO. ERICSON.

EXTENDS THANKS FOR GOOD MANAGEMENT.

LUDOWICI, GA., *Jan. 13, 1908.*

I received your letter stating that my device had been allowed and also accept my thanks for your good management. Referring to Foreign Patents, I will take that matter up with you later and some other things. I am at present very busy placing my goods on the market that will help me to carry out these other things. I would have answered your letter before but for my absence at that time. I will take up the foreign patents in a short time and also the balance due on this present patent. Will it be best to take up foreign patents before paying final fee or not?

Yours very respectfully,
N. E. LONG.

EMPLOYS ME SEVERAL TIMES.

LONGMONT, COLO., *May 20, 1907.*

Your letter of the 10th received this p. m. I am back in

Colorado. Came for my health. I have read carefully the copy of claims allowed in the Candy case, and can see no reason why you should not ask for formal notice at once.

In regard to making application for second patent, is it necessary to have a search made, or can you carry this on as an improvement over the first invention? Also please give me particulars in regard to obtaining patents in England. The people with whom I am connected are desirous of obtaining foreign patents as the new machine is proving a success.

Please advise me when final allowance is made, and I will advance first payment on new application.

I have sold 48 per cent of my interest in the Jeremy Bartlett Wrench patent, and the parties are now completing models of my improvement on same, which will be forwarded to you as soon as completed for prosecution for patent. Will it be necessary to have a preliminary search made? * * *

Yours respectfully,

A. H. BARTLETT.

**THIS IS PART OF A LETTER ABOUT A SECOND
CASE OF MR. RITTER'S.**

CHAPMAN, NEBR., *Oct.* 18, 1907.

Your letter of the 15th inst. at hand and noted, thanks for your suggestions. Want to have this feature of the motor patented both in United States and Canada, and if there is anything else that we have overlooked would like to have it covered by this new patent.

Enclosed please find Money Order for \$25.00. And advise me what your charges will be to have the patent filed in both Canada and the United States. Please hurry this work as much as possible, but wish it done so that there won't be



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any hitches or errors. Would like to have it broad enough to keep everybody else out of the field of power that I am trying to utilize.

Yours,

F. J. RITTER.

EMPLOYS ME AGAIN IN OTHER MATTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, *March 6, 1909.*

Herewith find enclosed check amounting to one hundred one dollars (\$101.00) the same being as follows: \$20.00 for final payment on U. S. patent and \$40.00 on Canadian patent obtained by you for Safety Envelope. Also \$40.00 for patent of Adjustable Window, drawings which I mail under separate cover. Kindly attend to the above at as early a date as possible and get me quick returns. Also \$1.00 for specifications and drawings of the envelope.

Yours very truly,

CHAS. H. W. KOERNER.

P. S.—Kindly send me a number of patent application blanks, as I expect to send you another patent in about two weeks.

A MICHIGAN CLIENT.

EVART, MICH., *Dec. 16, 1907.*

Mr. William J. Watson has referred to me your letter to him of the 29th ult., relative to the government fee of \$20.00 to complete the patent on his wagon brake, and I enclose herewith draft for \$20.00.

I also mail you under separate cover a descriptive draft which Mr. Watson drew which shows some changes over the original which you have, and he requests that the patent be made to cover the changes.

Very truly yours,

GEO. A. GLERUM.

SEE "MY PROPOSITION" ON PAGE 6.

GEO. C. SHOEMAKER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FROM AN ARKANSAS CLIENT.

ROYAL PARK, *April 21, 1907.*

I received the Patent all O. K. Many thanks. * * *

Yours truly,

H. C. WEAVER.

THANKS FOR PAST FAVORS.

WALLOWA, OREG., *June 29, 1908.*

You will find enclosed \$21.00 check, \$20.00 as final government fee on envelope case, one dollar for ten descriptions of patent. Please obtain patent and send to me at Wallowa, Oreg.

Thanking you for past favors, I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM P. BALLARD.

MUCH PLEASED WITH HIS PATENT.

OAKLAND, CAL., *May 11, 1909.*

I received my patent a few days ago and am much pleased with same. Thank you for past favors. Enclosed please find ten cents in stamps for which please send me specification sheets of my patent No. 919,291, and oblige.

W. J. STARK,

2302 Adeline St.

THANKS ME.

ENTERPRISE, ALA., *Aug. 29, 1908.*

Having just returned from quite an extended trip to the West, I am desirous of getting my affairs settled up, particularly open accounts. I therefore ask if you will kindly

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send me an itemized statement of account of transactions between us since our last settlement, so that I may be able to know the proper amount to remit, if any, for the circular letter which I find upon my return home. I would also be very glad to hear something relative to my English application for patent on the Window Sash.

Thanking you very much for the favors I have enjoyed at your hands, I am,

Cordially yours,

AUBY Y. LEE.

FROM A WISCONSIN CLIENT.

PRAIRIE DU SAC, *Nov.* 16, 1908.

I have your letter of November 10th and now today I send \$20.00 payable to you, Geo. C. Shoemaker, for the final government fee and \$1.00 for ten copies of the claims and drawings of the invention at ten cents each, trusting you that everything is all right and that I will receive the copies and the patent soon, I am,

LEONHARD GASSER.

PLEASED AT GOOD NEWS.

LA CROSSE, WIS., *June* 9, 1908.

On account of the writer's absence from the city, having been to Texas, an answer to yours of May 21st was delayed. However, wish to state I am pleased to learn of allowance of the patent for cigar box. I will send you the fee of \$20.00 in due time. * * * With kindest wishes,

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM TISCH.

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GEO. C. SHOEMAKER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GLAD THAT I WAS SUCCESSFUL.

STUART, IOWA, *March* 14, 1908.

I am in receipt of your letter stating that you have obtained my patent. Am glad to hear you were successful. Enclosed find draft for \$20.30 (twenty dollars and thirty cents), which is to pay the final government fee, and the balance for three copies of the complete specification, claims and drawings. * * *

If I have any more work in this line you may be sure you people will get my work. If I can refer any work to you I will be sure to recommend you with pleasure.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. J. TOBIN,

R. F. D. Box 24.

PROMPTNESS APPRECIATED.

BROOKHAVEN, TEXAS, *Sept.* 4, 1907.

Yours of the 15th inst. to hand notifying me that the patent on my bee gum has been allowed. Please accept my thanks for your promptness and find enclosed \$20.00 to pay the final government fee.

Yours truly,

W. E. CAPERTON.

GLAD TO RECEIVE FAVORABLE NEWS.

VALLEJO, *Aug.* 23, 1907.

On my arrival home I was glad to receive your notice that my patent has been allowed. Enclosed find order for the \$20.00. Please attend to it as soon as you can. I am going to get ready to manufacture them as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

MICHAEL H. NOONAN,

326 Georgia St.

NOTE WHOM I REPRESENT.

WOULD EMPLOY ME AGAIN.

ALBION, MICH., *July 14, 1906.*

I am just in receipt of the patent on Oven Racks, and beg to assure you that *we* feel that you have given us most excellent service in this case.

Thanking you for your past good services and assuring you of my future business, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

R. F. AGNEW.

WOULD EMPLOY ME AGAIN.

MALLARD, ILLINOIS, *May 25, 1906.*

I have received my patent on plate, pot and pan lifter issued me through you, and I beg you to accept my thanks FOR YOUR KINDNESS AND PROMPTNESS in this matter, and if I can make a success with this one, I have another which I intend to have patented and I can assure you that YOU WILL BE THE ONE to transact it for me.

Respectfully,

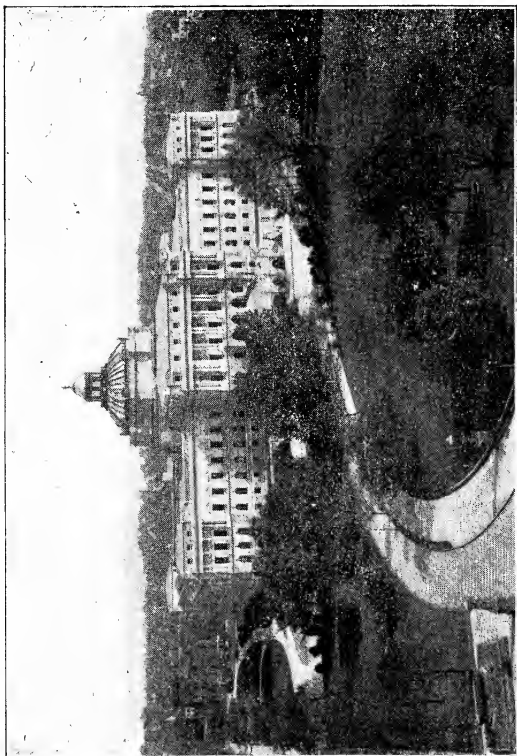
WILLIAM L. SCHAEFER.

WHAT A PROLIFIC INVENTOR SAYS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *Nov. 2, 1899.*

In reply to your letter of recent date, would say that our Mr. Simmons has taken out numerous patents, dating as far back as the early Seventies. During this time he has retained the services of many prominent attorneys, one of whom was a FORMER COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS, and he says that he never was more courteously or conscientiously dealt with by any nor has he ever seen better skill and judgment displayed than that exercised by you.

GEO. C. SUDMAKER, WASHINGTON, D. C.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

EIGHTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE.

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The business he placed in your hands during his recent visit to Washington, you have handled well and it is a pleasure to us to recommend you to those desiring like assistance.

Respectfully,

STANDARD SEPARATOR CO.,

C. M. SIMMONS, *Sec'y.*

NOTE.—The above letter is dated in 1899, but immediately following will be found a letter from Mr. Simmons, dated in 1906:

LOS ANGELES, CAL., *April 29, 1906.*

Are you still in the land of the living or not? What is your present address? I expect to be in Washington soon on business. Please send your address to me, 1704 Grover Street, Los Angeles, California.

Hoping you are well. * * Truly yours,

A. J. SIMMONS.

NOTE.—Mr. Simmons wrote the last letter from California instead of Indiana and he must have considerable faith in me. Read the letter from his concern on page 81.

WOULD EMPLOY ME AGAIN.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, *Dec. 8, 1905.*

Your favor of the 4th instant, advising the allowance of claims for stilt invention, duly received. I beg to acknowledge the care and fidelity shown in your service, and shall take pleasure in sending you such business as I may have in future along patent lines. I suggested your services to Mr. Killpack, an attorney here, some time since and trust he favored you. * * *

Yours very truly,

H. J. CHAMBERS,

Lawyer.

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ALWAYS GLAD TO RECOMMEND ME.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, *November 25, 1898.*

It has just occurred to me that I have never thanked you for your successful accomplishment in obtaining my patent, Sweepings Pan. YOUR MANNER OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS IS COURTEOUS ALWAYS, BACKED BY EFFICIENCY. I personally know of your connection in a practical way with the workings of the Patent Office. Those asking me with whom I did business in this line, I AM ALWAYS GLAD TO TELL THEM OF YOU AND GIVE THEM YOUR ADDRESS.

Respectfully,

JORDAN M. OURSLER.

WHAT A TRADE MARK CLIENT SAYS.

LE ROY, NEW YORK, *Aug. 4, 1903.*

Replying to your letter of the 29th ultimo, we are greatly pleased at the PROMPTNESS in which you have executed this "EASY-SHAVE" trade-mark registration and assure you that any business we have in the future that can be turned your way, we will be pleased to give you. We also thank you FOR YOUR KINDNESS in sending copy of the patent No....., which is truly appreciated.

Yours very respectfully,

ORATOR F. WOODWARD.

WOULD EMPLOY ME AGAIN.

HELENA, MONT., *Jan. 8, 1906.*

I have your letter which came to my home during an absence for several days. I have read what you have to say regarding an improvement on a patent you secured for me in 1903 for the purpose of protecting it. I take pleasure in

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saying that your services in this connection have been absolutely satisfactory in every way. AND IF I DESIRED THE SERVICES OF A PATENT ATTORNEY TOMORROW, I WOULD EMPLOY YOU.

Very respectfully,

LON. R. HOSS.

HAS CONFIDENCE IN ME.

GUTHRIE CENTER, IOWA, *May 14, 1906.*

Yours of May 11th received and contents noted, and will say in reply that I have always trusted you with my inventions and I assure you that I have confidence in your ability, as you remember of putting one patent through for me in the line of buggy top supporters. * * * *I made a little out of that* and with the experience I have had, methinks I can do better. In fact I consider this a practical invention. * * *

Yours truly,

W. W. MILLER.

SEEKS MY ASSISTANCE AGAIN.

MELLEN, WIS., *May 1, 1907.*

Yours to hand in regard to Canadian Patent. I enclose \$10.00 on account of same. You can make out application papers for me to sign and push the matter along as fast as possible. I supposed that I had to wait until my patent was allowed here before making an application for a Canadian patent. I hope to get notice soon of allowance of patent as per your letter.

Yours truly,

WELLS M. RUGGLES.

SEE "MY PROPOSITION" ON PAGE 6.

EMPLOYS ME AGAIN.

ASHLAND, WIS., *Dec. 28, 1908.*

Your favor of the 23d inst. is at hand and noted. I am glad to know that all claims on Cross Cut Saw Carrier are allowed.

I enclose new oath properly signed up. You will notice that I am living at Ashland now instead of Mellen.

I enclose P. O. order for \$20.00 to pay for patent so that you can have it issued without delay.

I also enclose a drawing of Log Skidding Hooks and Swamp Hooks Combined. Please advise as to patentability of same.

Yours truly,
WELLS M. RUGGLES,
Central Block.

EMPLOYS ME AGAIN.

SHIPSHEWANA, IND., *Mar. 22, 1909.*

I received the copy of claims allowed and have looked them over.

I have decided to get it patented in Canada and will send you a check for Fifty-one Dollars (\$51.00) and ask you to proceed at once to have it patented in Canada. That extra dollar I send you for ten copies of the patent papers for my use. * * *

Yours truly,
M. S. YODER.

N. B.—Since the above date I have filed another U. S. case for Mr. Yoder.

WOULD NOT LOOK ELSEWHERE FOR AN
ATTORNEY.

NELIGH, NEBR., *April* 16, 1908.

I have just received my patent No. 883,766 and also the cuts, for which I am grateful to you. I have another invention which I am going to patent at an early date, and I am sure I don't intend to look elsewhere for an attorney.

Thanking you for what you have done for me, I remain,

Yours truly,

S. E. WARD.

N. B.—See following letter from Mr. Ward:

MR. WARD TRUSTS ME AGAIN AND AGAIN AND
THANKS ME FOR FAITHFULNESS.

NELIGH, NEBR., *June* 9, 1909.

I have received my patent No. 923,389, issued June 1st and would say I truly thank you for your faithfulness in prosecuting my case and will say further you will get all my future business.

I remain,

Yours truly,

S. E. WARD.

WOULD EMPLOY ME AGAIN.

BARNESVILLE, OHIO, *March* 9, 1908.

I feel very grateful to you for the successful effort you have made in securing a patent for me. Anything that I in the future have I will put in your hands and will be pleased to recommend you to my friends. * * *

Wishing you continued success, I am respectfully yours,

ELLSWORTH COWEN.

GEO. C. SHOEMAKER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENT ALL O. K. AND WILL TRUST ME AGAIN.

WINONA, N. D., *May 25, 1908.*

Your letter with Patent has arrived all O. K. and I desire to thank you for the way in which you have handled this matter.

I assure you any further business I may have in your line I shall employ you. I have recommended you to one of my near neighbors who has an invention and I think you will have another client in a short time from here.

Yours truly,

P. O. PETERSON.

WELL PLEASED.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS, *March 29, 1908.*

Enclosed find money order for final government fee of \$20.00. Kindly attend to same at once and when my patent issues send me two copies with description, etc. Would like to have the copies at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you for your promptness in obtaining patent and answering letters. I am well pleased with all of our business dealings,

I beg to remain,

Yours most truly,

Mrs. M. A. CORLISS,

No. 803 N. 4th St.

THANKS ME FOR MY PART IN THE MATTER.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *March 12, 1909.*

In reply to your letter of the 6th inst. regarding the assignment of half interest of the Combined Receiver and Damper Regulator that Mr. J. W. Farrell was to assign to me, I wish you would attend to the papers and recording the same. I enclose a draft for five dollars which is the amount you

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ask for or the amount required for the assignment complete. Many thanks to you for the part you have taken in this matter.

In making out the papers have my name thus: John Charles Heesch.

Yours respectfully,
J. C. HEESCH.

FROM AN IDAHO CLIENT.

POCATELLO, IDAHO, *May 19, 1908.*

Enclosed find draft for \$20.00 to pay final government fee on application, Ser. No. 376,394—Re Means for Automatically Stopping Trains. Same due as per your letter of December 17, 1907, six months from that date, or June 17, 1908.

Yours very truly,
GEO. W. HUNT.

THANKS FOR PAST FAVORS.

ARLINGTON, S. C., *June 23, 1908.*

I received the Patent on the 18th, also I received the five extra copies on the 22d.

If I am not asking too much I would like to have information on license, royalties and shoprights.

Thanking you for your past favors, I remain,

Yours truly,
S. D. HAMMETT.

ANOTHER WISCONSIN CLIENT.

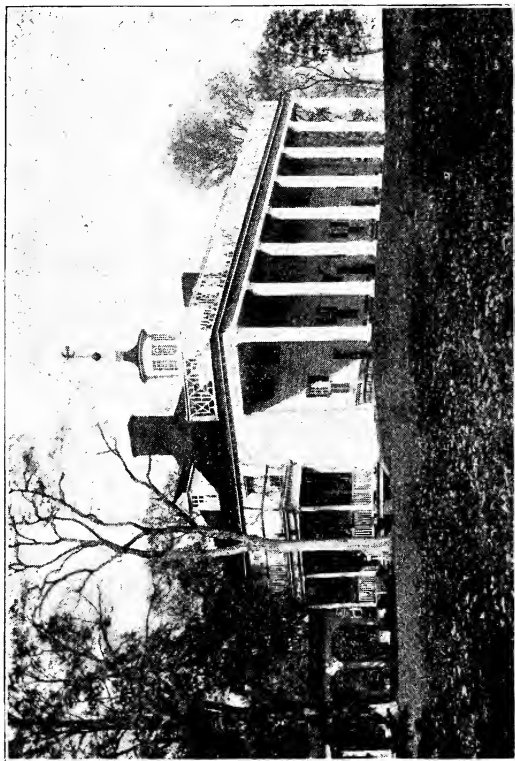
WOODBORO, WIS., *December 24, 1906.*

Inclosed find (\$20.00) Twenty Dollars for final government fee and also (\$1.00) One Dollar for copies of drawings.

STEPHEN C. KETTNER.

SEE "MY PROPOSITION" ON PAGE 6.

GEO. C. SHOEMAKER, WASHINGTON, D. C.



MT. VERNON

EIGHTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

FROM A LOUISIANA CLIENT.

HARVEY, LA., *January 28, 1907.*

Find enclosed Twenty Dollars for the final fee on my patent Grapples, or better known as Log Hooks, which has been allowed. * * *

Yours truly,

PETER L. NIEDERMIER.

ANOTHER CASE ALLOWED THROUGH ME.

PORTLAND, OREGON, *April 21, 1908.*

Upon receipt of enclosed Express Co. Money Order No. 496,407 for Twenty Dollars, please secure and send my Patent Papers for my Trolley Wheel, and oblige.

Thanking you for past and present favors, I remain,

- Yours truly,

C. M. WHITCOMB,

343 10th St.

MR. RICHARDSON OF MANIFEST, LA., WRITING
FROM BALTIMORE, MD., WOULD TRUST ME
WITH HIS FOREIGN CASES.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 28, 1908.*

Your letter informing me of the allowance of my case received today and will send you the \$20.00 as soon as it comes. * * * Will then let you know as to the protection of my patent in foreign countries.

Yours very truly,

F. L. RICHARDSON,

930 McCulloh St.

CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL.

A WEST VIRGINIA CLIENT.

GRAFTON, W. VA., *August 17, 1908.*

Inclosed find check in payment of the \$20 final patent fee to the Commissioner of Patents on patent Vehicle Brakes, granted me per your letter of March 27, 1908, and also ten copies of complete specifications and claims and drawings of the same, for which the sum of one dollar additional is included.

Please have this matter closed up for me and mail to my address the copies, specifications, etc., at earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

GEO. LONDRESS.

FROM AN OHIO CLIENT.

ASHLAND, OHIO, *July 29, 1907.*

I enclose you herewith \$20.00 for final fee in case relating to Cow Blankets as you advised in yours of May 20th. Have been busy but as you advised I had six months, I presume it made no difference.

Thanking you for your favor, I am,

Respectfully,

SAM'L KILHEFNER.

R. D. No. 1.

ANOTHER OHIO CLIENT.

BARNESVILLE, OHIO, *April 11, 1908.*

The issues for U. S. came safe to me yesterday. When will I receive the one for the Dominion of Canada?

Had I better defer placing it for sale until the Canadian patent is issued?

An early reply will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

ELLSWORTH COWEN.

ANOTHER OHIO CLIENT.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., *Feb. 8, 1908.*

I write to inform you that I have received my U. S. patent dated February 7th, and to thank you for your services in securing it for me. If you should wish to communicate with me in the future or till further notice, address me at Paulding, Ohio.

Yours truly,

I. J. WEBSTER.

ANOTHER CASE ALLOWED.

VALENTINE, NEBR., *Dec. 5, 1908.*

Inclosed please find P. O. Order for Twenty-one Dollars for which please send me ten of the Government descriptions of my patent and pay the final Government fee which is due the 13th of this month.

Yours truly,

B. F. PAXTON.

A NORTH DAKOTA INVENTOR. CLIENTS
EVERYWHERE.

CROSBY, N. D., *October 10, 1908.*

I duly received your favor of May 26th, and note that my patent relative to smoke pipes has been allowed by the Patent Office and enclose herewith draft for \$21.00 in payment of final government fee of \$20.00, also \$1.00 for which please send me ten copies of the Patent Office prints of specifications. Kindly give this matter your prompt attention, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

ASLAK R. HAATVEDT.

EIGHTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE.

FROM A MISSOURI CLIENT.

CAINESVILLE, Mo., *Nov.* 13, 1908.

You will find enclosed a post office money order for \$20.50, Twenty Dollars and Fifty Cents, the twenty dollars to pay the final fee and for the fifty cents please send me five copies of the claims, specifications and drawings of my envelope.

* * *

Yours respectfully,

MISS SADIE J. STEPHENS.

LETTER FROM MRS. HARRELL.

AMITE, LA., *Aug.* 29, 1907.

Yours received announcing the allowance of the patent on my little canning device and before I send the government fee of \$20.00 I want to know if I could patent my device in Canada after paying the fee, if I should conclude to do so.

* * *

Please advise me.

Very truly,

MRS. SARAH W. HARRELL.

**TRUSTS ME AGAIN BY FILING APPLICATION FOR
CANADIAN PATENT.**

AMITE, LA., *Dec.* 18, 1907.

I want this little invention of mine, patent No. 869,564, patented in Canada. Don't want to neglect it any longer and want you to get it put through for me. What is the amount of money it will cost me? Please attend to it at your earliest convenience.

Hoping to hear from you very soon,

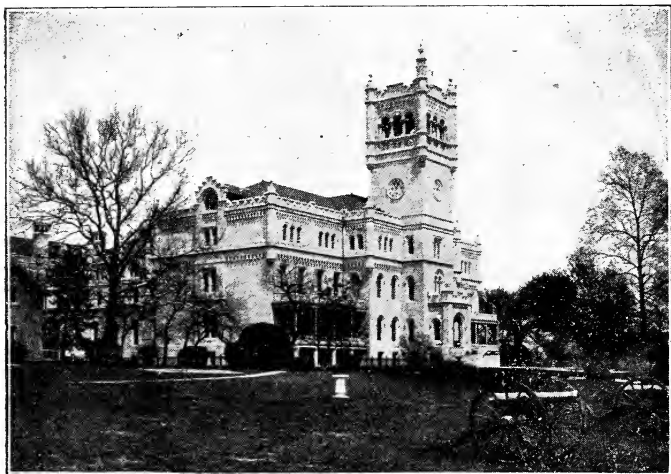
Am very truly,

MRS. SARAH W. HARRELL.

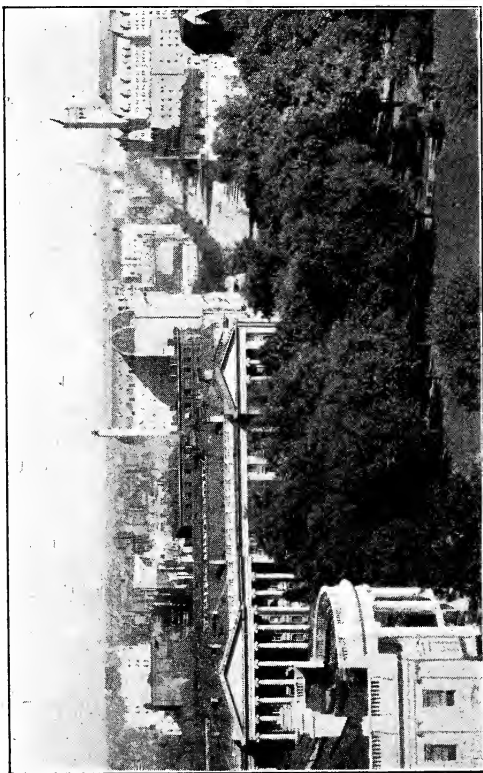
GEO. C. SHOEMAKER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OTHER CLIENTS.

I have clients in all parts of the United States and some in foreign countries. Names and addresses of clients in your locality will be sent upon request.



SOLDIERS' HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.



VIEW OF CAPITOL, LOOKING DOWN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE FROM
REAR OF WHITE HOUSE

NOTE WHOM I REPRESENT.

How to
Obtain a Patent

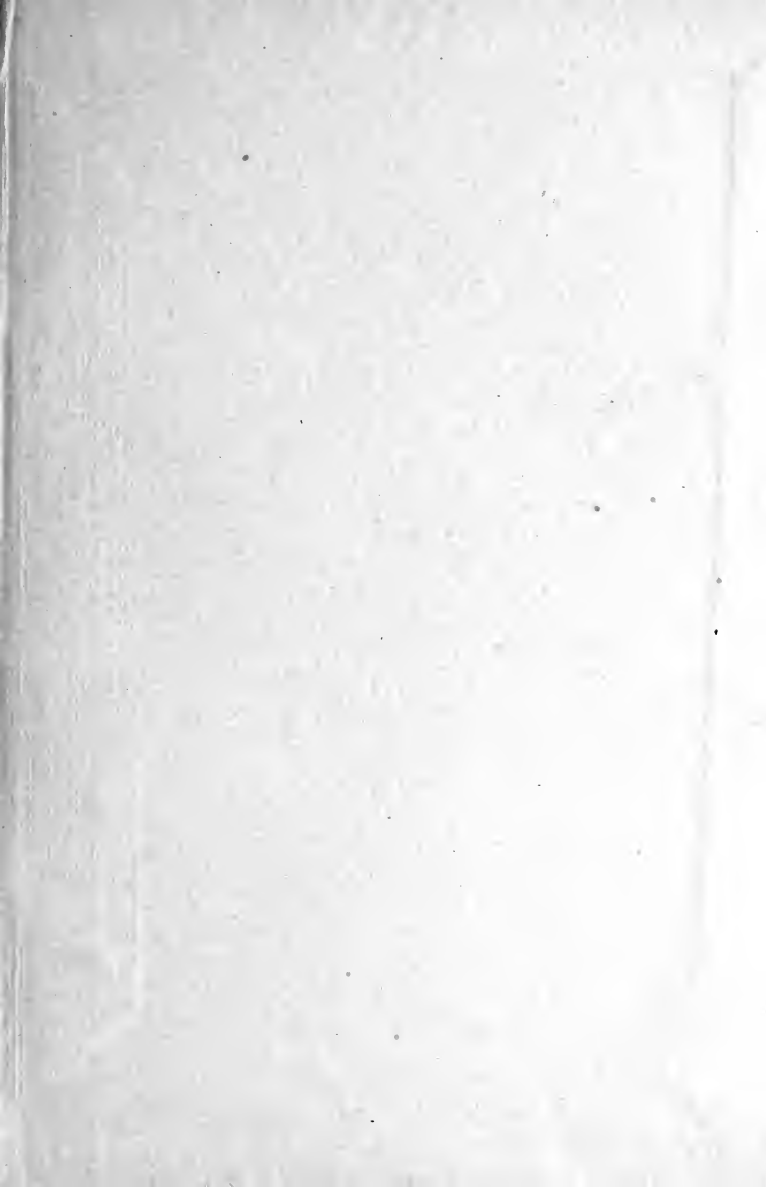
GEO. C. SHOEMAKER
WASHINGTON, D. C.











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